

PUBLICITY URGED FOR NEW ENGLAND UPLIFT

Encouragement of All Organizations Working for Agricultural and Rural Betterment and Cooperation Is Plea of President Butterfield

Publicity for New England agricultural possibilities, encouragement of all the organizations working for New England agricultural and rural betterment and for their cooperation, are the chief things for which the New England conference on rural progress must work, in the opinion of its president, Kenyon L. Butterfield, also president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

Delegates to the conference met in Horticultural hall today and heard reports of committees and elected officers.

Dr. J. L. Hills, director of the Vermont experiment station at Burlington, was elected president of the federation today.

The other officers were as follows: Vice-president, R. H. Bowen, secretary of the Horticultural Society of Providence, R. I.; secretary-treasurer, James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; which with the following make up the executive committee: Maine, John A. Roberts, commissioner of agriculture, Augusta; New Hampshire, Prof. Fred Rasmussen, New Hampshire State College, Durham; Vermont, E. S. Brigham, commissioner of agriculture, St. Albans; Massachusetts, Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; Rhode Island, Howard Edwards, president of the Rhode Island State College, Kingston, and Connecticut, Prof. J. M. Trueman, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs.

"Some of the definite and particular tasks ahead of us," said Mr. Butterfield, "are to secure an adequate inventory of New England agricultural resources; to carry out educational campaigns for the best use of every acre of New England soil; to improve vastly our methods of marketing farm products; to gain a better system of credit for the men on the land; to develop a better system of rural schools and to inaugurate a comprehensive system of public agricultural education; to try to solve the problem of farm labor, and to maintain upon New England soil a class of people representing the best American traditions—people who have sufficient means of wholesome recreation, who maintain strong churches, who develop

a satisfying home life and who are content with the work and life of the farm."

Definite action for self-protection of the producer was demanded by George M. Twitchell of Auburn, Me., former master of the state grange, who reported for his committee on the marketing and disposal of fruit. "Economic justice," said Mr. Twitchell, "cannot be hoped for until the producer receives at least sixty-five cents out of the dollar paid by the consumer."

"Through local fruit associations alone can the open door be found to larger opportunities and better returns. Organized bodies have a position in the market

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CAMBRIDGE TO TRY OUT LIGHTS

Twenty lights, 10 electric and 10 gas, will illuminate Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, between Porter's square and the North Cambridge railroad crossing, for several weeks beginning next Monday. The object is to decide which will be best suited for permanent lights along that thoroughfare.

A conference was held in the office of Mayor J. Edward Barry today, at which Albert M. Barnes, president of the Cambridge Gas Light Company; Wells E. Holmes, vice-president of the Cambridge Electric Light Company; a committee of the North Cambridge Business Men's Association, of which C. Burnside Seagrave is president, and Timothy O'Hearn, city solicitor, discussed the subject.

The Business Men's Association announced its readiness to pay \$1000, representing one third of the expense for the new lighting, provided the city would pay the other two thirds.

SPOT POND BROOK BILL DISCUSSED

Drainage in Malden, Melrose, Somerville and Waltham was discussed before the committee on metropolitan affairs today.

The report of the Spot pond brook commission and its bill took precedence. Former Mayor Charles French, Charles H. Adams, James G. Farr, Fred E. Newhall and Winthrop Packard, all of Melrose, favored the bill, which proposes that the metropolitan water and sewerage board construct works for the improvement of Spot pond brook in Stoneham and between the pond and tide-water in Malden.

Levi H. Gould of Melrose, Mayor Monroe and City Solicitor Arthur S. Davis of Melrose, Mayor Schumaker of Malden and E. Worthington opposed the bill.

NEW STORAGE BATTERY TO BE TRIED OUT HERE

Economical Substitute for Steam Power Which Does Away With Trolleys and Third Rail May Cut Cost of Electrification

Experiments with the new Edison storage battery car which completed a trip from New York to Boston today will be made on the Riverside-Newton Lower Falls suburban line of the Boston & Albany within a day or two, according to officials of the road.

This car, which made a successful journey of 310 miles from New York, would eliminate the necessity for stringing wires and laying third rails. According to the inventor's claim, this car could be used to solve economically the problem of electrification of all the steam roads within the metropolitan district of

Boston for which there are several bills now before the Legislature.

The car left the Grand Central terminal at New York yesterday and made the 310-mile run to Boston at the fastest rate it has ever run, maintaining a speed of 40 miles an hour for long stretches.

R. H. Beach is the designer of the car, which is operated by the Edison alkaline storage battery. Including the storage battery and equipment the car weighs 56,760 pounds. The battery alone weighs 8615 pounds.

With a length of 50 feet, the car is divided into a passenger compartment seating 40 and a baggage compartment.

Twenty horsepower motors, series wound, drive each of the four shafts through gears. This system of separate motors for each shaft is said to lessen friction in negotiating curves and save cost in operating.

There are 225 storage cells in the battery, which supplies power for the motors, while five other cells furnish lighting current.

It is estimated by Mr. Beach that the

(Continued on page ten, column two)

CUBAN AMNESTY BILL IS SIGNED BY MR. GOMEZ

All Political Offenders and Agitators Will Be Freed Despite Protest of United States and Minister Beaupre

WILL LIBERATE HIS SON

(By the United Press)

HAVANA — President Gomez this afternoon signed the general amnesty bill, freeing all political offenders and agitators, despite the note from the United States, advising against it. The President's son is among those affected. The note from the state department at Washington was delivered yesterday by Minister Beaupre.

The contents were not made public either by the President or Minister Beaupre, but it became known that it was couched in rather sharp terms and strongly intimated that the United States would resent a general amnesty in Cuba, because it would set at liberty some of the most notorious agitators on the island.

The new secretary of state of the United States recently visited Cuba.

President Gomez said today he at first intended to let the bill become a law without his signature, because its provisions applied to his son, but the note from Secretary Bryan, he said, incensed him.

He determined then to sign the bill, he said, as notice to the United States that Cuba desired no interference from the Wilson administration.

HARVARD WILL MAINTAIN CAMP

Harvard will maintain its summer engineering camp at Squam lake, N. H. Work there will be begun after the university year closes and continue until Sept. 6.

Squam lake and its surroundings offer unexcelled facilities for summer study in engineering and the number of men taking advantage of the opportunities offered is steadily growing. Registration is not confined to Harvard students. The camp comprises about seven hundred acres.

CANADA CABINET SEAT IN QUESTION

OTTAWA, Ont. — Before the government can carry out its contemplated plan of bringing in a closure bill next Monday as a preliminary to overcoming the deadlock of the naval issue, which is still on in the House of Commons, it will have to take up the charge from the Liberals, involving the seat of one of the cabinet ministers, following the Hochelaga election.

PRESIDENT HAS PUBLICITY PLAN FOR CABINET SESSION

WASHINGTON—One more precedent will shortly be shattered by President Wilson, according to an announcement today by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, made at the request of the executive. The innovation is the working out of a plan whereby the public will be given news of what transpires in cabinet meetings.

"President Wilson asked me to say that at the next cabinet meeting a plan for giving out the news concerning cabinet deliberations will be worked out," said Mr. Daniels. "He also asked me to say the meeting today was devoted to details concerning transfer of the government business to the new administration."

It was announced that the Wilson cabinet would discontinue daily meetings and convene only on the regular cabinet days, Tuesdays and Fridays, except when specially called by the President. Today the executive and his official family talked over appointments of assistant secretaries in the various departments and it was expected that cabinet officers would announce their selections in a few days.

PRESIDENT IS IN CONFERENCE WITH LEADERS

Mr. Wilson and Representative Fitzgerald of New York Talk Over Legislative Program for Extra Session of Congress

C. F. MURPHY TO CALL

Many Letters Received Protesting the Proposed Removal of Julia C. Lothrop as Head of Children's Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Wilson's first visitors today were Senators Culberson of Texas and Tillman of South Carolina, who said they came to pay their personal respects. Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the appropriations committee, came next, to confer on the legislative program of the extra session. Later former Gov. Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina, a classmate of the President, called.

Another cabinet meeting—the second of the Wilson administration—was called for today, when it was expected further decision on appointment of assistant secretaries would be reached.

President Wilson had an engagement to receive Charles F. Murphy of Tammany hall, and a party of a dozen New York Democratic politicians this afternoon. The President has adopted the policy of receiving delegations in a semi-public manner in the East room of the White House.

It was noticed that the call from Mr. Murphy was scheduled for the East room, instead of the President's private office. President Wilson had not met Mr. Murphy since last September.

The President today received several letters protesting against a possible removal of Julia C. Lothrop, the head of the newly created children's bureau. A movement has been started to obtain this position for Mrs. Robert C. Wickliffe, the widow of a late member of Congress from Louisiana.

The first "regular" Republican senator to come to the White House since Mr. Wilson became President was Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who called today to urge the executive to declare himself either in favor of the repeal of the Panama tolls bill or arbitration of the dispute between the United States and Great Britain. He also urged the preservation of Niagara falls.

After the conference Senator Burton said President Wilson had shown interest in both questions, but had not indicated his attitude.

To a number of visitors at the White House today President Wilson indicated that he would advocate the passage of the sundry civil appropriation bill for the same reason that President Taft vetoed it.

He also indicated that he would support J. Hamilton Lewis in the Illinois senatorial fight.

NEW RAILROAD BOARD BILL IS MADE PUBLIC

Senator Calvin Coolidge, chairman of the legislative committee on railroads, made public today the bill providing for a new railroad commission with increased powers. The subcommittee of the railroad committee has prepared this bill for consideration by the full committee. Senator Coolidge said that the bill will now be considered in detail at executive meetings of the committee and that it will probably be some time before the committee will take final action.

The bill would increase the present commission from three to five members. The two extra members would be appointed by the Governor.

The commission would retain its present jurisdiction over railroads and street railways. In addition, it would have jurisdiction over steamship lines plying within the confines of the commonwealth. Supervision of the telegraph and telephone service of the state would be transferred from the highway commission to the proposed board.

GRAND TRUNK BOND VOTE IS IN ASSEMBLY

Rhode Island Legislature to Consider Measure Providing for Special State Election on Mr. Chamberlin's Proposal

MR. WHITE OFFERS BILL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An act providing for a special election this year, when the people will be asked to pass upon the proposition of Edson J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk railway, relative to financing the Southern New England railway, was introduced in the House this afternoon by Representative White of East Greenwich.

The act provides for the submission to the people of the following questions:

"Shall the General Assembly be authorized to provide for a guarantee by the state of the principal and interest of bonds, not to exceed \$6,000,000, of a railroad corporation composed of the Southern New England Railway Company of Rhode Island and the Southern New England Corporation of Massachusetts, this guarantee to be second to that of the Central Vermont Railway Company of Vermont, the proceeds of said bonds to be for the completion of the railroad from Providence to Palmer, Mass."

Mr. White said that the Governor's special advisory committee should not have given an opinion against the proposition without having investigated it. He said: "This question is to be decided by the 90,000 voters of this state and not by any individual."

The people of this state have expressed their approval of the completion of the Southern New England railroad from tidewater to Palmer.

"Few citizens are satisfied with any explanation that has been given concerning the exact causes of the stoppage of work. No unofficial committee, however influenced in its membership, can remove from this General Assembly the great responsibility which the laws and constitution of this state have placed upon it. The question and its decision rest with us."

SENATE CONFIRMS JOHN H. MARBLE

WASHINGTON—In a four-minute executive session, the Senate this afternoon confirmed President Wilson's nomination of John H. Marble of California to be commissioner of the interstate commerce commission.

STRIKERS CALL OUT 1400 MORE WORKERS

Efforts to add 1400 operatives to the 12,000 garment workers already out on strike are being made this afternoon by committees from the various unions. A call for 1000 members of Waist and Dress Makers local 49 was issued this forenoon and employees at once began to respond, going directly to the union headquarters of the women's garment workers at 730 Washington street to report. The other 400 are workers in the skirt and cloakmaking firms of the North End and are being brought out to make the strike complete.

Policemen were lined along Washington street from Haymarket square to Broadway today to regulate traffic when the pickets from the garment operatives now on strike patrolled the sidewalks. An arrest was made of Molly Kestleman of 93 Poplar street, West End, who was charged with assaulting an operative near Essex street. An attempt to rescue her was made by a company of pickets.

Later she, along with 10 other strikers arrested yesterday, was arraigned in the municipal court. Formal charges are to be filed with Police Commissioner O'Meara against three East Boston policemen for alleged non-protection of strikers in a recent East Boston disturbance.

Plans are being completed for a strike of over 1000 workers in the garment alteration departments of some of the department stores. Miss Gertrude Barnum, Mrs. Mary Scully and Morris Sigman, three of the leaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, are in

this city to assist in carrying on the strike.

These leaders with international organizers will address a mass meeting in Faneuil hall this evening under the auspices of the Woman's Trade Union League. Joseph Walker is to preside. Miss Gertrude Barnum, daughter of Judge Barnum of Chicago, and one of the workers in the recent shirtwaist strike in New York, will speak, and Miss Angela Morgan will read. Miss Rose Schneiderman of the Hat and Coat Makers union and Miss Josephine Casey, formerly secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, and recently an organizer of garment workers, will also speak.

The employees of the Archer Rubber Company, who have been on a strike for 10 days to get a regular wage of \$15 a week instead of piece work payment, returned to work this morning at \$14 a week, it is announced.

BAY STATE MEN ON RETURN TO BOSTON

WASHINGTON—The Massachusetts Democratic delegation which attended the inauguration left for Boston this morning. The members of the party scattered about the city in groups yesterday, some visiting the capitol and the congressional library, others the building's longshoremen and as a result of a contract now before the courts the American Federation of Labor men, it is said, are given virtually a monopoly of the labor market at the Boston docks.

FULL BENCH TO DECIDE LABOR UNION DISPUTE

Whether a contract entered into freely between representatives of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and representatives of steamship interests in this city, without any purpose on the part of the parties thereto to injure the union connected with the Knights of Labor or to coerce the members of the latter to join the former unions, although the legal effect of the contract is to deprive members of the K. of L. Union of getting employment at the steamship docks here, is the most recent important labor question that the supreme court of the commonwealth is to be called upon to determine.

Judge Braley of the supreme court today reported a case involving that issue to the full bench, after expressing his own opinion that the contract can be enforced.

He ruled that the bill brought by the K. of L. union against the American Federation of Labor unions and the representatives of the steamship lines should be dismissed. The case will go on his report, however, containing his findings and ruling, to the full court.

The contest between the K. of L. and the A. F. of L. for supremacy in all branches of labor has been continued for some years. The matter finally reached the longshoremen and as a result of a contract now before the courts the American Federation of Labor men, it is said, are given virtually a monopoly of the labor market at the Boston docks.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN RESCUED

BALTIMORE, Md.—A barge loaded with dynamite for the Panama canal exploded in Curtis bay today, blowing up the British steamer Alum Chine, Captain Anstey, and the tug Atlantic. Seventy-five men are reported killed or missing. Tugs are reported to have picked up 25 men. The captains and crews of both steamer and barge are reported missing. The dynamite was being loaded on the steamer. Window glass was broken in the business section of the city.

Four men on the United States collier Jason were reported killed by the concussion. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

PHILADELPHIA—The dynamite explosion in Baltimore harbor was felt distinctly in Philadelphia.

TWO CITIES TO BUILD SEWER

Governor Foss has signed the bill permitting Malden and Medford to enter into a joint contract for the construction of a sewer in St. Mary's street. The center of the street forms the boundary line of the two cities.

TEACHERS ARE REQUESTED TO BE AT HEARING

Certain teachers are receiving today from the School Voters League copies of letters written by its attorney, Roger Sherman Hoar to the education committee of the state Senate and its reply, in order to secure a good representation at the hearing of the Senate bill which aims to limit the power of the school committee in regulating the political activities.

In his letter Mr. Hoar called the attention of the committee to a ruling of the Boston school committee which prohibits employees from trying to influence legislation and asked the committee to request the Boston school committee to permit the attendance of its teachers at the hearing set for next Monday morning.

Samuel N. Ross, replying for the educational committee says:

"Hon. Roger Sherman Hoar, 161 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass: "Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your communication suggesting that the legislative committee on education request the Boston school board to suspend their rule, and permit Boston school teachers to testify at the hearing on Senate bill 207. The committee on education will request of you no permission for citizens of this commonwealth to testify before it."

"We are of the opinion that legislative committees are entitled to testimony from citizens of the commonwealth on any public matter, without interference from any source. We shall be glad to hear from the Boston school teachers on Senate 207. Very truly yours, "SAMUEL ROSS."

These letters are being sent to George C. Mann, head master of the West Roxbury high school, Miss Catherine M. McGinley of the Dorchester high school, Miss Mary I. Adams of the West Roxbury high school, Miss Mary E. Perkins, assistant in charge of the Benjamin Dean school, and Miss Cora E. Bigelow of the Plummer school.

ILLINOIS LAND PRICES ADVANCE

CHICAGO—Champaign, Ill., the center of the best corn district in the country, reports sale of 80 acres at \$325 per acre. Previous record was around \$315, last fall. Another sale of 160 acres at \$245 is reported. Farmers are holding land despite high prices.

NORMAN MACK OFFERED EMBASSY

WASHINGTON—Norman E. Mack of Buffalo has received the offer of the appointment as ambassador to Austria-Hungary to succeed Richard C. Kerns of St. Louis. He will accept, it is understood.

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Greece Rejoices in Fall of Yanina

FALL OF YANINA IS HAILED WITH JOY IN GREECE

Essad Pasha and His 33,000 Troops Surrender to Crown Prince and Army of 80,000 Men After They Near Town

GREEKS HOLD EPIRUS

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—The general attack on Yanina was commenced on Tuesday and ended on Thursday, as cabled to the Monitor on Thursday afternoon in the surrender of the town. The garrison of some 33,000 men under Essad Pasha surrendered though it is believed that certain numbers escaped. This makes the total Turkish prisoners in the hands of the Greeks some 80,000. The whole of Epirus is now occupied by the Greek army under the crown prince and the rejoicings in Athens and throughout the entire country are indescribable. It is felt that the memory of the terrible days of the war in Thessaly, when the Albanian battalions swept it bare and reaped their plunder, has been wiped out.

For weeks past Adrianople, Skutari, and Yanina have been the last hope of the Turks and very few people thought that the first to fall would be Yanina. The victory is a great tribute to the Greek army and to the ability of the crown prince who directed the siege. Whether it will have a tendency to bring peace nearer may however be doubted. The temptation will be to reduce Skutari and Adrianople first.

The town lies on the edge of a lake of the same name and is surrounded by very rough, difficult country, on the precipitous hills of which various forts are built. On Tuesday the crown prince and an army of some 80,000 troops advanced in the direction of Manolissa and St. Nicholas. Next day a general assault was delivered on the works. The forts at Thonkas, Manolissa and St. Nicholas were carried with their guns, and about 11 o'clock the Turks retired in the direction of Yanina in confusion. By midday the great fort at Bizant was silenced, and as the Greeks advanced the Turks gave way in every direction and the retirement began to assume the dimensions of a panic. By nightfall the Greeks had occupied Duluti, on the outskirts of Yanina. Shortly before daybreak Essad Pasha sent Resuf Pasha and Talast Bey to the Greek headquarters at Emin Aga to arrange for the surrender of the town, which he was no longer able to defend. A detachment of Greek cavalry under General Soutzo was at once pushed forward into the town and by nine o'clock the occupation was complete and the Greek flag was flying not only over Yanina but over the forts on all the surrounding hills.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—The Garden of Allah, Castle Square—Believe Me, Xantippe, Colonial—The Miracle, Hollis—The Governor's Lady, Kettles—Vandeville, Majestic—Gilbert & Sullivan Co. Park—The Woman, Plymouth—Robert Lorraine, Shubert—Roady Money, Tremont—The Yellow Jacket.

NEW YORK—The Garden of Allah, Belasco—Years of Discretion, Broadway—The American Maid, Casino—The Firefly, Century—Joseph and His Brethren, Childrens—Racketty-Packetty House, Cohan—May Irwin, Comedy—Fanny's First Play, Criterion—The Arzyle Case, Court—Peg o' My Heart, Eltinge—Within the Law, Empire—The Story, Forty-Eighth Street—Wm. Collier, Globe—Lady of the Slipper, Gaiety—Stop Thief, Garden—John E. Kellard, Herald—The Master Mind, Hippodrome—Under Many Flags, Hudson—Poor Little Rich Girl, Knickerbocker—Julia Sanderson, Liberty—Milestones, Lyceum—H. B. Warner, Manhattan—The Whip, Thirtieth—Five Frankforters, Wallack's—Irish Players, West End—The Little Women.

CHICAGO—Blackstone—Lewis Waller, Grand—Helen Ware, Tremont—Miss Maudie Adams, Wickers—Mrs. Leslie Carter, Opera House—Everywoman, Powers—The New Secretary.

BOSTON CONCERTS—Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., seventeenth Symphony rehearsal, Eugene Yeays, soloist. Saturday, 8 p. m., seventeenth Symphony concert, Eugene Yeays, soloist. Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., pension fund concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Mari Muck, conductor.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Friday, 8 p. m., The Jewels of the Madonna. Saturday, 2 p. m., production of "The Blue Forest"; 8 p. m., "Lucia." Sunday, 3:15 p. m., concert, Louis Aubert, conductor; Miss Elizabeth Amiden, soprano; Felix Fox, pianist.

CENTURIES-OLD CLAIM URGED BY RUMANIA

Demand Upon Bulgaria for the Rectification of Frontier is Linked to Days of Turks' Rule and Later Russian Ingratitude

HER CASE EXPLAINED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—County council elections of yesterday have ended in a considerable victory for municipal reformers of the Conservative section. The Progressives gained two seats, but lost nine, with the result that municipal reformers have now a clear majority of 16, the exact figures being municipal reformers 67, Progressives 60, Labor 1.

The Labor representative is a lady who was returned for Poplar. There is one other lady on the council who won a seat in Hackney.

Of 19 aldermen, 17 were already municipal reformers. The seats of the other two are now vacant and it will be in the power of the party to make every alderman a municipal reformer.

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—The new French army bill which provides that every able-bodied Frenchman shall serve three years in the active list, 11 in the active reserve, seven in the territorial army and seven years in the territorial reserve, or 28 years between age of 21 and 48 was introduced yesterday in the Chamber amidst an extraordinary tumult. The reading of the bill was violently opposed by the Socialists with cries of "to the Reichstag, you Prussians!" After angry scenes which continued throughout the sitting the bill was sent to the army committee of the House.

FRANCE'S ARMY BILL OPPOSED BY SOCIALISTS

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

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BRITISH HOUSE ACCEPTS ALTERED RAILWAY BILL

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—Parliament met yesterday to wind up the work of the session. The railway bill came up for revision. This bill was a result of the great railway strike, and embodied promises then made by the government to the railway companies.

It had been amended in the House of Commons, but the amendments had been struck out in the House of Lords as a breach of the government's undertaking. Mr. Asquith now declared the government would accept the Lords' action. The decision was opposed by the Labor party, but was carried by the House, with a majority of 154 to 45 votes.

FRANCE SENDS STRONG MAN TO RUSSIAN COURT

Statesman Who Engineered the Triple Entente Is Called on at Moment When Russia and Britain Are Not So Friendly

HIS TASK IMPORTANT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The appointment of Monsieur Delcasse as French ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, reported in the special cable to the Monitor of Feb. 21, is something in the nature of a surprise. When Monsieur Poincare resigned the premiership, on his election as President of the republic, Monsieur Delcasse resigned the portfolio he had held as minister of marine. It was not imagined at that moment that the famous statesman was about to embark on such a new departure as the resignation of his seat in the cabinet for an ambassadorship, and his appointment to St. Petersburg is an additional proof, if one were needed, of the extraordinary closeness of the alliance between republican France and autocratic Russia.

It was as the holder of the portfolio of the foreign office that Theophile Delcasse first became a prominent figure in European politics. That he became so prominent a one was as much owing to the action of the Wilhelmstrasse as to his own undoubted abilities. If Delcasse had had the support of the President and the cabinet of his day, either Germany would have retreated from the position she took up over the Morocco question in 1905, or else there would have been war. When the critical moment was reached, the nerve of the President and the cabinet failed them.

One Man Did Not Bend

The only man who did not bend to the storm was the foreign minister, and the foreign minister went out in consequence into political exile. Many people thought that that was the end of a career, but it proved really rather the beginning. France had given way to Germany, but France remembered that there was one man who had protested to the last, and so Theophile Delcasse came back into the cabinet, as minister of marine, under the premiership of Monsieur Monis.

The administration of the new minister of marine proved as vigorous as that of the former foreign secretary. The navy was at its very nadir. Successive

deed she was compelled to, but she always made it clear that she would insist on a rectification of the frontier when the time came. That time, she insists, arrived when she held her hand at the crisis of Bulgaria's struggle with the Turk in the autumn of last year.

Inactivity Explained

The question naturally arises, why, if Rumania was going to make this demand, she did not either throw in her lot with Turkey or the allies. It has always been understood that she had a secret treaty with the Turks, which in certain eventualities would have caused her to cross the Danube. The Rumanian government insists that it never had the chance of joining the allies. The Bulgarian government retaliates that, having sounded the cabinet at Bucharest and found that they were not likely to take any part in the war, they naturally did not risk the disclosure of their plans. As late as September, the Rumanians declare, the Bulgarians assured them that there was no going to be any war, and even when it became clear that war was inevitable, the declaration that no territorial compensation would be sought, prevented the government at Bucharest putting in any claim to participate.

Rumania Poorly Paid

When the Russo-Turkish war broke out, no Balkan state rendered Russia such valuable assistance as Rumania. It was the Rumanian regiments who carried the famous Gravitz redoubt, which was the one impression made on Osman Pasha's forces during the famous assaults.

The reward of Rumania for her services was the demand by Russia for that section of Bessarabia which lies between the Pruth and the Dniester. It was that act that threw Rumania into the arms of Austria, and the influence of the court of Vienna has been paramount in Bucharest ever since.

Rumania, however, suffered worse wrongs than these at the hands of the Berlin congress. Her frontier was fixed to include Silistria, and the importance of Silistria to her lay in the fact that it is at this town that the stream of the Danube forks, rendering the ground between the branches unfitted for bridge building, so that Silistria is the first point where the river can be crossed in this way. In spite of this, and in spite of the fact that the Rumanian position was supported by the English, French, and Italians, the letter of the treaty was infringed, and the frontier was drawn as it is today. Rumania submitted, as in-

ENTENTE-MAKER ANSWERS CALL

ministers had allowed it to sink almost in the ratio of the progress of Germany. Monsieur Delcasse was not discouraged. His energy was unsurpassable, with the result that when the other day he resigned his portfolio, not only was the French navy in the way to acquire its old prestige and power, but the concordat with the United Kingdom had made it dominant in the Mediterranean.

CZAR IS LEADER IN ROMANOFF CELEBRATIONS

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—The Romanoff tercentenary celebrations were opened yesterday morning at 8 o'clock by the firing of a salute from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Soon after the imperial procession left the winter palace for Kazan cathedral. The capital was decorated and in every direction troops occupied the streets. At midday the imperial carriages, surrounded by Cossacks of the guard, reached the cathedral where the Metropolitan conducted service. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the president of the Duma proceeded to the palace to congratulate the czar. In the evening the entire capital was illuminated and receptions were held at the various embassies and at the palace.

EDINBURGH TO HAVE ZOO

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Edinburgh town council has approved of the purchase of an estate for the establishment of a national zoological garden. The grounds consist of 74 acres, and it is the intention to lay them out on lines similar to the Hagenbeck gardens at Hamburg, where wild animals live in something like their natural condition.

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GRZEK SOCIETY FORMS MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor) ATHENS, Greece—The Greek Historical and Ethnological Society is taking steps to acquire as many objects, such as photographs, declarations, weapons, garments, to form a museum on the lines of that commemorating the war of independence.

The war in the Balkans has already been the means of bringing to light several valuable archeological discoveries. At Ellassona a large piece of marble with inscriptions and a statue of a woman have been rescued, and in the neighborhood of Salonika an ancient statue of Herakles. The government are taking active steps to preserve and collect all antiquities found in the conquered provinces.



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M. Delcasse, new French ambassador to St. Petersburg, and former minister of marine

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Press Fund Reaches Jubilee

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Prince Arthur of Connaught has consented to preside at the jubilee dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund which celebrates its fiftieth anniversary this year. Since the formation of the fund £282,357 has been paid in grants and pensions to journalists and their dependents throughout the United Kingdom.

WEDDING PRESENTS

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WARD'S

Call to Readiness Heard by France Chief Rabbi Selected

AUSTRIAN RAPID CRUISER LAUNCHED



View of Fiume, Hungary, where naval dockyard turns out fourth small type warship for Austro-Hungarian navy

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—A rapid cruiser, the Novara, has just been launched at the large naval dockyard at Fiume, in Hungary.

This makes the fourth rapid cruiser of 3500 displacement in the Austro-Hungarian navy, and the event is interesting as the theory is held here that small and very rapid boats will be of more service in war than heavy ponderous ships of the dreadnought type.

The Austrians are making every effort to increase their navy, but are paying much greater attention to the building of small cruisers and to the perfection of the type of torpedo than to the large battleship.

GERMAN PAPER OUTLINES NEW ARMAMENT PLAN

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BERLIN—The contents of the bill providing for further military expenditure has been published in the Deutsche Zeitung. According to this newspaper the bill which is to be submitted to Parliament during the course of this year provides for the increase of the army by 54,000 men, which would bring the standing army in time of peace at 700,000 men, and the cost, annually, to 120,000,000 marks.

Whether the Deutsche Zeitung is correct in its prognostications or not, there is no doubt that the government has an important scheme of increased armaments in hand.

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—If Germany is prepared to come to terms with England on the subject of naval expansion she is correspondingly determined to make her military forces correspond to the limits of her power. This fact was brought with the utmost clearness at the banquet of the German agricultural council, by the chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The desire, he declared, for peace which dominates the councils of all the great powers, would, he hoped, steer them successfully through the crisis in the east. At the same time the greatest guarantee for that peace was the determination of the powers to develop their strength in an ever progressive ratio.

BRITISH PREMIER SOON TO RECEIVE LABOR DEMANDS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Mr. Asquith has intimated to Mr. Bowdler, M. P., the secretary of the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress, his intention of receiving a deputation from the committee in the second week of March.

The deputation will present to the prime minister a series of resolutions which were passed at the Newport congress. They include a demand for a residential qualification bill for county and borough councils, the compulsory cultivation of agricultural lands, better housing accommodation for miners, a limitation of the hours of work in the bakeries, the nationalization of railways, land, minerals, mines and canals, adult suffrage and a more equitable distribution of seats.

WOMEN ADMITTED BY GEOGRAPHERS TO FELLOWSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Women have been admitted formally to fellowship with the Royal Geographical Society for the first time. The list of new fellows submitted at the society's meeting contained the names of 16 women.

They were: Mrs. John Annan, Miss Emma C. Bell, Miss Gertrude Bell, Mrs. Annie Candler, Miss Christie, Miss Katherine Feilden, Mrs. Mildred Fox, Miss Mabel Fraser, Miss Amabel Head, Mrs. L. W. Longstaff, Mrs. Henry Paget, Miss Ariadne Rodocanachi, Mrs. W. E. Scott, Miss Susette Taylor, Mrs. Olive Temple and Miss Vaughan.

NEW FRANCE DETERMINED TO BE READY

Authority in Modern Politics Says That Incident of Agadir Aroused Nation to Need of Preparedness for Any Situation

INTERVIEW ANALYZES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—One of the foremost authorities on modern French politics in the course of a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently gave his views as to what has come to be known in England as the New France.

Yes, he said, the description is true enough, for, although conditions in France have gradually been working up to the present situation, nevertheless, the happenings of the last 18 months do represent an entirely new departure in national politics, though for some 10 years or more France has been dominated in politics by radical thought, which, as you know, places in the forefront of political consideration the amelioration of social conditions.

This, of course, is as every one recognizes, wholly good, when it is carried through with a just sense of proportion, but in France for many years past the view of the Radical has been that social reform was first and everything else nowhere. The army was neglected, as was also the navy, not only as regards money, but also as regards that consideration and attention which is so essential to the preservation of an effective esprit de corps. It was declared again and again that the idea of foreign danger of any kind was wholly mythical, and that those people who were constantly urging the advisability of a more far-seeing military and naval policy were simply Chauvinists.

Agadir Awoke France

About 18 months ago there came the incident of Agadir, a dangerous diplomatic situation was created, and it became evident to Frenchmen, not only those specially connected with politics, but to Frenchmen generally, that France was not really prepared to back up her demands by force of arms. For several years, of course, France had been gradually roused by the Agadir crisis finally roused her to a recognition of the dangerous position into which she was drifting.

A good example of the effect of all this upon the average French man might be seen in the political attitude of the present premier, Aristide Briand. M. Briand, continued the Monitor's informant, was, as you know, for many years an ardent social reformer, and, indeed, a socialist, but he woke to the realization some time ago that there was little good, and the possibilities of much harm, in forcing social reforms upon people unprepared to receive or appreciate them. M. Briand is still, of course, a social reformer, but he has got at last the true political balance and he recognizes, along with many others, who are of his way of thinking, that a socially reformed France would be of little value, unless it was also in a position to safeguard at all points her international status.

M. Briand Described

Questioned as to the general position of M. Briand, as far as politics were concerned, the Monitor informant said, that the party question in France was wholly different to what it was in England. Here, he said, you have two, or at most three, parties, each of which owes allegiance to a definite leader, but in France many parties, and in these parties no one man is definitely the leader, though there are, of course, prominent men in all parties, who are regarded as standing for the views of that party. M. Briand is a staunch republican, but cannot be said to be united definitely with any party, he is a man of the situation, and he is a man par excellence to carry through the program outlined by the President in his message to the Chamber.

"You see," continued the Monitor's informant, "our great idea at present is to render France secure by improving both her army and navy. We have, as you know, only within the last few days decided to spend over £20,000,000 to secure this object, though if this program were carried through by any one but a staunch republican, it would be liable at all points to misconception. If, for instance, the Premier had been a member of the Center party or the Right, which cannot be described as republican, beyond question such misconception as I have indicated would be liable to arise. The royalist element in France is steadily decreasing, nevertheless, it is still sufficiently strong to be open to suspicion whenever members professing these views advocate increasing military or naval equipment.

Turning to the immediate political situation in Europe, the Monitor informant described it as a dangerous diplomatic situation. France as the ally of Russia could not view without the gravest suspicion and apprehension, the warlike preparations on the part of Austria-Hungary, and it was this recognition of what they might be called upon to do in the future, which had decided ministers to deal with the question of the army and navy in such a manner as to render impossible for the future any question of lack of efficiency and ability to meet any contingency.

CHIEF RABBI FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE CHOSEN



(Copyright by Central News)
Dr. Joseph Hertz of New York, the new chief rabbi, elected by Jewish delegates

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—After a lapse of 18 months and much controversy in the Jewish community, Dr. Joseph Hertz has been elected chief rabbi of the British empire to succeed Dr. Adler. Widespread interest has been created in view of the many problems which were involved in the decision.

Quite early in the morning on the day of the election the delegates began to assemble at the Wharfedale rooms. Lord Rothschild as lay head of the Anglo-Jewish community presided at the meeting. Delegates from all those synagogues in London, the provinces and the colonies, contributing to the chief rabbi's fund, comprised the electorate. The proceedings occupied seven hours.

Mr. Jessel, K. C., the vice-president of the Council of the United Synagogue gave an exhaustive review of the work of the selection committee, of their faithful labors, and great endeavors to find a candidate who would be acceptable to all parties in the community. A large number of eminent rabbis have been approached, and their qualifications examined by impartial and authoritative judges, who had pronounced it as their opinion that Dr. Hertz was possessed of those qualifications in scholarship and learning which fitted him preeminently to become chief rabbi. Dr. Hyamson's qualifications were also unimpeachable but Mr. Jessel declared that the selection committee were almost unanimous in thinking that Dr. Hertz would be the more successful chief rabbi of the two candidates whose names were now submitted by the electoral college.

Meeting Significant

Lord Rothschild spoke of the great significance of the meeting, and disposed of the objections brought against the chosen candidate of the rabbinic election committee. He denied that Dr. Hertz was adopted at Lord Milner's instigation and read a letter from Lord Milner which supported this statement. Dr. Hertz' candidature appealed strongly to Lord Rothschild, as he considered him qualified for chief rabbi on account of his learning. A profound Hebraist he was yet an eloquent preacher in the English tongue, and able to deliver Talmudical discourses in German and Yiddish, a fact that would recommend itself to the foreign population in the East-end of London.

At this point several delegates argued earnestly for the postponement of the election on account of the agitation and protests against both candidates, which had come from such important sections of the community in all parts of the world. The selection committee were appealed to, to continue their labors and find a candidate for a chief rabbi of outstanding eminence.

The opposition to Dr. Hertz, which has been felt for several weeks before the election, took the form of an attempt to secure the adjournment of the conference for 12 months. A resolution to this effect, which was proposed at the

commencement of the meeting, was defeated.

Opponents Yield to Vote

The leaders of the opposition announced their willingness to accept the decision of the conference loyally. The vote was then taken, with the result that Dr. Hertz received 298 votes and Dr. Hyamson 39. Ten delegates, however, abstained from voting.

Dr. Hertz is a Hungarian. At the age of 12 he emigrated to New York and entered the New York City College, and later continued his studies at Columbia University. For a time he was a student in the Jewish Theological Seminary of that city. Having received his rabbinical diploma from the faculty he accepted a call to the ministry of the Syracuse congregation in the state of New York, a position he held until 1898, when he was called to the Hebrew congregation in Johannesburg, a post he filled for 13 years. Ten years ago he was expelled from the Transvaal by the Boer government for advocating the removal of religious disabilities. Last year he went once more to New York to succeed Dr. Asher of the Obach Chaim congregation. Dr. Hertz is a profound Hebraist, an eloquent preacher and extremely orthodox.

AERO SQUADRON SENT TO BASE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The departure of a detachment of army aeroplanes from Farnborough for Montrose, the new station of the royal flying corps in Forfarshire, marked an important phase in the development of an aerial land force for the British Isles. A system has been evolved for the formation of flying bases at various centers in the country.

At present the education of naval and military pilots begins at the central school at Upavon. When a pilot has graduated at Upavon he is passed on to headquarters at Farnborough to join a squadron of the military wing. Each new unit or squadron is formed at Farnborough and here the education is completed and the airman turned out skilled in flying fast machines and in the application of the craft to military purposes. When the initial training is complete the squadron will be transferred to one of the new stations selected.

Montrose is the first station to be formed away from headquarters and this flight to Scotland is the first transference of a squadron to a country station. Only first class pilots were employed; one of these is Captain Becke, who has recently accomplished a non-stop flight of 160 miles.

CHOICE OF RABBI LONG IN SUSPENSE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The appointment of a Chief Rabbi as successor to Dr. Adler proved a source of intense difficulty to the London Jews. Two candidates were put forward by the Council of the United Synagogue, Dr. Hertz and Dr. Hyamson, with a recommendation in favor of the former. This recommendation did not seem by any means to give satisfaction to the voters, and at a great meeting of rabbis, held at the synagogue in Great Portland street, it was made perfectly clear that the recommendation of the council could not be adopted unanimously. The question of the election had already been dragged out for many months, and a decision seemed no nearer than at the beginning, the opposing parties apparently being unable to come to an agreement.

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COURT ENLARGED

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A new judiciary act was passed by the federal Parliament to enlarge the high court bench. In the first instance three judges were appointed, then two more were added, and now the Labor government desires to increase it by two more.

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WARD'S

French Budget Has Deficit Indian Port of Karachi Honored

KARACHI VISIT BY GOVERNOR NOTEWORTHY

Lord Sydenham Dwells on Great Progress Made by Indian Port and Believes Still Greater Advance Will be Recorded Soon

HE OPENS RESERVOIR

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India—Lord Sydenham, the Governor of Bombay, and Lady Sydenham, paid a three days' visit to Karachi in the third week of January. On landing they were presented with an address of welcome by the port trust, to which his excellency replied. The Governor then performed the ceremony of opening the new passenger pavilion, which he named the "Sydenham Passenger Pavilion."

The key of the pavilion gate, which was presented to him in a silver casket, was a massive piece of silver, bearing on one side the words, "Sydenham Passenger Pavilion," and on the other, "The Key of the Gate of India."

The address was read by the chairman of the port trust, H. C. Mules. It contained a most interesting resume of the remarkable progress made by the port of Karachi since the Governor's last visit four years ago, and referred to works under construction, or in contemplation. The principal achievements during this period were, the addition of half a mile of wharfage, by which the number of berths for ocean-going steamers was increased to 19; the new boat basin and passenger pier and pavilion; the "Hardinge" bridge opened by his excellency the viceroy in 1911; the new railway bridge over the China creek; new import yard, and the "Thole" produce yard.

Vast Work Going On

The works in course of consideration, or in contemplation were the new commissariat yard, the port trust offices, a new imperial customs house, and the "West Wharfage Scheme," the last named a vast work estimated to cost 20,000,000 rupees. This scheme provided for a new set of wharf berths on the western side of the channel, to accommodate 18 ocean-going steamers, and for the widening of the channel to 1200 feet clear waterway. An order had been placed in England, as the first step in this connection, for a suction dredger of the most up-to-date type, at an estimated cost of £97,000.

It was anticipated that with the transfer of the capital to Delhi, the establishment, in the near future, of an accelerated railway service thereto, and the selection of Karachi as the terminus and starting point of the Trans-Persian railway, the trade of the port and status of the city would receive a further stimulus. The description of Karachi as the "Gate of India" was merely to emphasize the fact that Karachi was the nearest port of the first rank in India to Aden.

Governor Sees Progress

The Governor in his reply dwelt on the wonderful progress which Karachi had made during the four years which had elapsed since his last visit, and on the still greater progress which he anticipated in the not distant future. Even the "West Wharfage Scheme" would not, in his opinion, adequately provide for the great development of commerce which he foresaw. The transfer of the center of government to Delhi, was a measure fraught with special importance to Karachi. A glance at the map sufficed to show the advantages possessed by Karachi. A great future lay straight before them, and they should prepare to meet it with confidence and hope.

At a later date the Governor opened the new reservoir of the municipal water supply system and gave it his name. The president of the municipality read the address. In it he outlined the growth and improvement which had come into

INDIAN STUDENTS HAVE OPPORTUNITIES



(Copyright by R. Jalbhoy, Karachi)

View of the Sind Arts College at Karachi, India. This ranks as the principal Hindu college in Sind

view in the city of Karachi since the Governor was here four years ago, and sketching the history of the Karachi water works.

The present supply of water amounted to 4,500,000 gallons of water daily, and the demand had so continued to increase that it had become necessary to provide for an extension scheme at a cost of Rs.820,000. The Sydenham reservoir which formed part of this scheme was 200 feet square, had a top water level of 65½ feet above mean sea level and an average depth of water of 19½ feet. It would be necessary in the near future to augment the supply of water at the source by works of considerable magnitude, the broad outlines of which had already received some consideration.

Prosperity Apparent

The Governor expressed his pleasure at finding everywhere in Karachi proofs of the great advances of prosperity which had been made during the past four years. Karachi, like Bombay, was the creation of British rule and though they had started many years later they had certainly made up for lost time by the startling developments already visible. Municipal government was first established here in 1852 and it fell to his government to carry out extensive changes of a progressive character in the constitution of municipalities throughout the presidency. He was glad that the Karachi municipality appreciated these changes, though he could not say that they had proved universally successful so far.

He referred to the application for an electric license which government had received from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. He welcomed the scheme and hoped that it would shortly result in providing Karachi with the great boon of electric light, thus marking a further step in advance. He congratulated them on the steps they had taken to meet the ever-increasing demands for water and he was proud to have his name associated with the new reservoir, which would serve for the continuous benefit of the people. His excellency then performed the opening ceremony.

The Governor received addresses from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Sind Muhammadan Association and the Sind Hindu Association. The Chamber of Commerce drew attention to the great increase of trade during the past few years. In 1909 the combined value of exports and imports was Rs.379,000,000, whilst in 1911 it had risen to Rs.483,000,000. It was expected that the figures for 1912 would record a still further advance. These gratifying developments were in a large measure the result of the growth of the irrigation schemes in the hinterland and of the improved railway facilities which were being slowly but steadily evolved to the north and northeast.

Growth Illustrated

The Governor in his reply further emphasized the remarkable growth of the

ALBERT MEMORIAL'S GUARDIAN SOON TO LEAVE HIS PLACE



(Copyright by London News Agency)

David Langston, caretaker of famous group of figures, who resigns from post

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—David Langston, the caretaker of the Albert memorial, is on the point of retiring. Upon him has devolved for 29 years the duty of cleaning the 160 figures which go to make up the memorial, and of guarding it during all that time for 12 hours every day. The monument which, together with the Albert hall, was erected to the memory of the prince consort, is so well known as scarcely to need description. It is situated in Kensington gardens, directly facing the hall, and enjoys perhaps one of the finest sites which could have been chosen for it.

The Transpersion railway was now under consideration by his majesty's government and preliminary surveys were being made. Before long we should be in a better position to estimate the commercial possibilities of the railway and it would then be necessary to decide whether there were sufficient reasons to believe that the line could pay its way, and if not, whether the political gain would justify an expenditure which ought not to fall wholly upon the revenue of India.

The same afternoon his excellency laid the foundation stone of the new public offices. There will be two blocks of buildings, the smaller one for the small cause court and the larger one to contain various courts and offices, the latter being mostly connected with the legal department. This concluded the business part of his excellency's program. It was a noteworthy visit and has brought Karachi into much prominence throughout India.

DRAFT OF NEW HOUSING LAW IN GERMANY ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The imperial home minister, Dr. Delbrück, has just issued the draft of a new housing law. The new law provides for general powers for magistrates to provide new dwelling houses where necessary, as well as playgrounds and open spaces. The law, which is already in Frankfurt dealing with the replanning of land which is unsuitably laid out, will be extended to the whole of Prussia.

The new bill also provides that every town of more than 10,000 inhabitants shall frame its own building laws. The letting of rooms will be under police direction, and houses will be compulsorily inspected. In towns of more than 100,000 inhabitants a special housing department will be organized with a staff of experts.

Finally, the preservation of the beauty and symmetry of a town is secured by a clause which confers the power on the local authorities to prevent the erection of unsuitable buildings in certain districts.

FRANCE FACES FORMIDABLE 1913 BUDGET

Attention of Chamber Called to Formal Deficit of 355,000,000 Francs Which Cannot Be Met Out of the Ordinary Revenue

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The discussion in the chamber of the 1913 budget has only just begun, whereas they should really be now discussing that of 1914. This year's estimates run up to a formidable amount, reaching nearly five milliards of francs and since there are over 200 amendments to deal with it is clear that the discussion will be a prolonged one.

The special feature of the budget, according to Henry Cheron, who presented the report of the budget commission in the chamber, is that there is a deficit of some 355,000,000, the provision for which cannot be met out of the ordinary revenue of the country. This sum is the formal or one might say the paper deficit, but the actual deficit is very much larger and we get it not for the peculiar system of preparing the French budgets this would be an obvious fact.

It is well known that the French budget is a complex affair. Even to the expert it is not easy to understand, while to the layman it is a sealed book.

Debate Limit Sought

It is not without significance that M. Cheron should specially draw attention to the great waste of time in the chamber over the discussion of the estimates each year. They absolutely obstruct the ordinary business and a radical reform was, he stated, needed for limiting the debates—a point upon which nearly all the members were in agreement. M. Cheron terminated his speech by recommending that the French citizen be educated on the national balance sheet, for the problem of balancing the budget was, he said, always a difficult one, and it was time that the public understood the importance of it. When this was achieved the question of fiscal reform would no longer be difficult. It might, however, be pointed out that it will tax the ingenuity of the ablest parliamentarian to convey to the ordinary citizen, or even to those specially well informed, a practical understanding of the budget as drawn in its present form.

The minister of finance, M. Klotz, supported the budget at some length and said that the deficit would not be met by a loan. He believed, however, that the present prosperous state of the country would produce a larger excess of income than provided for in the estimates and the balance would have to be found from exceptional sources of revenue.

French Credit Good

M. Klotz gave some interesting figures of the country's finances. He said that the French budget had tripled since 1870, its revenue having increased by three and a half milliards of francs. He was specially glad to be able to state that French credit was good all over the world.

There had been, in fact, no discountinuation of the importation of gold, proving that the report of the pretended decrease of her gold supply was untrue. There was no need for capitalists to be alarmed. Commerce, industry and agriculture need have no fear, for there were no conditions of an unsettling character. The spirit of enterprise need not be hampered by the fear of the institution of state monopolies: in a word, their fiscal system would not lose its elasticity through the imposition of wealth of impossible burdens. Wealth and individual property would each have its own role to play, and the general prosperity could but result in a largely increased revenue. In this lay the salvation of the French fiscal situation.

The minister gave a number of interesting figures, showing the variation of taxation between the years 1870 and 1913, and indicating that the taxpayer who in 1870 paid 100 francs today paid 261.50 francs.

Relative Tax Payments

The following table shows the distribution of this difference:

	1870	1913
Public debt	1,444	1,664
National defense	51	91
Public works	26	99
Education	16	21
Social improvements	15	82
Administration	6	93

The minister strongly protested against the proposed policy of the United Socialists, who, through M. Albert Thomas, demanded that the government should create monopolies upon all insurance businesses, upon the sale of alcohol, the production of electricity, gas, etc., etc. He said that the proposed fiscal monopolies would be simply a means to defraud the state. The other means of reform possible lay in the normal development of the natural riches of the state. They must endeavor to remedy their mistakes in the past, but, above all, the first thing to do was to prevent a repetition of them. It was absolutely necessary in the first place to realize that the treasury was not inexhaustible, and as to the question of fiscal reform, all idea which had for its object the turning upside down of the present system must be abandoned, and they must rather seek for a gradual improvement by means of successive reforms which were well studied before they were put into operation.

Food Taxes Essential to Tariff Reform, Says Member for Wimbledon



(Copyright by Topical)
HENRY CHAPLIN

ANGLO-GERMAN EXHIBITION IS TO BE OPEN IN MAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Arrangements for the Anglo-German exhibition to be held at the Crystal Palace are well on their way.

The idea grew out of a meeting held at the Mansion house rather more than a year ago, Lord Courtney advocating it as a most practical way of bringing the countries closer together. The exhibition will be open from May to October.

Among those who are taking an active interest in the scheme are the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Lonsdale and the Earl of Plymouth. It was finally decided to carry through the project without asking for the support of the British and German governments.

There are to be seven sections in the exhibition—industry, inventions, commercial, food supplies, art, education and naval and military. This exhibition will doubtless carry on the excellent work of the Anglo-German Friendship Society and will help to bring out the true relationship that really exists between the two nations.

STRIKE DECLARED AT GRIMSBY DOCKS

(Special to the Monitor)

GRIMSBY, England—A strike which seriously interferes with the Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam services was declared at Grimsby docks by 2000 transport workers belonging to the Great Central Railway Company. The demands of the men included a rise in wages and the immediate cause of the strike was the interminable nature of the negotiations with the employers. Other workers in Grimsby, such as fishermen and fish market hands, who have threatened a strike for some time, will join the transport workers unless a settlement is arrived at immediately.

HENRY CHAPLIN WILL STAND BY TARIFF REFORM

English Protectionist. Declares He Cannot Follow Bonar Law in Abandoning Food Taxation and Thus Losing Farmers' Vote

NEW POLICY IS SCORED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Henry Chaplin, the member for Wimbledon, is the oldest and one of the strongest supporters of tariff reform in the House of Commons. Years before Mr. Chamberlain's conversion, "the squire" was known for his steadfast advocacy of agricultural interests in the House, and his defeat, in his stronghold in Lincolnshire, was one of the events of the Unionist debacle of 1906.

For something nearly approaching half a century Mr. Chaplin has been steadfast in his support of protection, the other stalwart of the same creed being Sir Howard Vincent, who represented one of the great industrial constituencies, as member for Sheffield. Mr. Chaplin now roundly declares that the other members of the party may follow Bonar Law in his Edinburgh declaration of policy, but that he has left too many pledges behind him to be able to take any such course with honor.

The Edinburgh program he criticizes as a distinct tergiversation of the party, and he asks how he is to be expected to support the program laid down at Edinburgh without breaking every promise he has made to the agricultural interests that they should not be excluded from participating in any scheme of tariff reform brought in by the Unionist party.

Mr. Chaplin's position shows the extraordinary difficulty of any attempt to depart from a plain question of protection or free trade. Bonar Law, with obvious reluctance, obeyed at Edinburgh the demand of the enormous mass of the party that the taxation of food should cease to be an issue at the next general election. Mr. Chaplin sees clearly enough that to exclude the principal industry of the country from the operation of a tariff reform act is not only an economic impossibility, as Bismarck pointed out, but is probably political suicide.

The rank and file of the party are under the impression that it is impossible to win the next general election if food taxes are included in the party program, for the simple reason that it will be impossible to gain the industrial vote, which is the present key to the situation.

Mr. Chaplin is of opinion that they are not going to better their position, that, whatever they may gain in the industrial constituencies they run the risk of losing in the agricultural. It is an open question, indeed, whether the present Unionist policy, if carried out, would not be a more severe blow to the agricultural interests than the passing of the corn law.

CHINESE FLIERS TO BE ORGANIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Lieutenant Bon of the infantry aviation corps, has been given the organization of aviation in the Chinese army by request of the Chinese government.

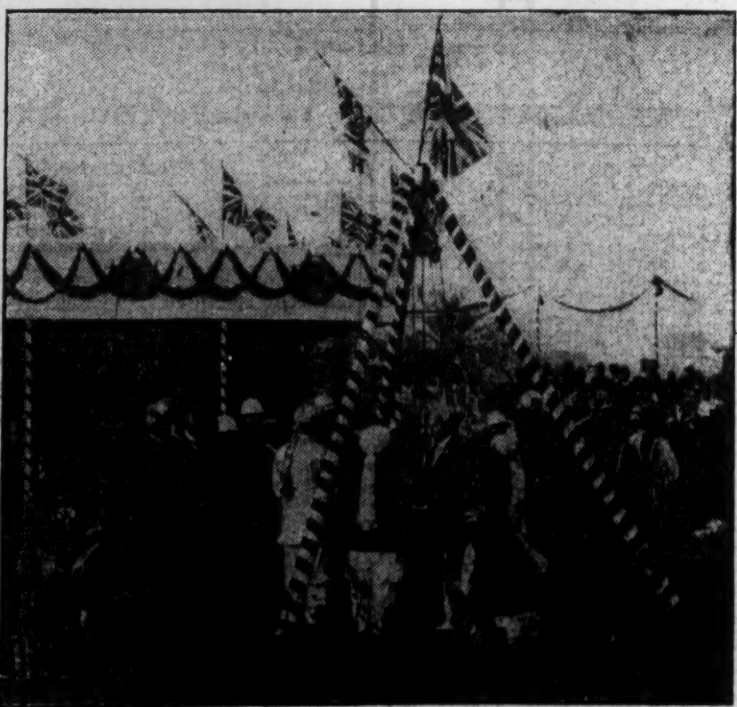
In the Chinese military estimates, provision is made for the purchase of 270 aeroplanes before the end of the year. Provision is also made for purchases of the same nature in the years 1914, 1915 and 1916.

CHINA'S TROOPS IN MONGOLIA TO MOVE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST PETERSBURG, Russia—It is reported from Mukden that the commanders of the Chinese troops in Manchuria and Mongolia have received orders to gradually concentrate their forces in Northern Mongolia. It is generally anticipated that Chinese operations in Mongolia will begin this month.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ARE BEGUN



(Copyright by R. Jalbhoy, Karachi)

Lord Sydenham, Governor of Bombay, laying the foundation stone of the new public offices at Karachi

OREGON CITY COMBINES ROMANTIC BEAUTY, INDUSTRY AND PROGRESS

Residences, Park and Institutions on High Bluff Overlook Town's Activities and Rare Stretch of Landscape

HISTORY SKETCHED

OREGON CITY, Ore.—For centuries the Willamette river poured its waters in unharnessed freedom over the falls between the mountainous bluffs that mark the present townsite of Oregon City. Perhaps the Indians who lived at the falls appreciated their beauty, but certainly after the Lewis and Clark expedition reached Oregon and white men explored the river there was no lack of praise for the scenic grandeur or of prophecy as to the city that should be built by the falls.

Dr. John McLoughlin, the chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company, located at the present site of Vancouver, Wash., welcomed and fed the horde of those who, in the early '40s, journeyed across the arid plains and fairly tumbled down the Rockies into the large fur-bearing domain. Because of his kindness to these invaders he lost his position with the company, and so decided to make his home at the falls, where he had located a claim in 1829, and to cast in his lot with the Americans.

Beginning Made

About 1846 he went to live there, built a saw mill and grist mill and the great falls began their career of usefulness. That was nearly 70 years ago and now Oregon City with its population of 6500 is known as a mill town, a sort of suburb of Portland, the metropolis, with which it is connected by trolley.

But after taking one of the comfortable cars that run half-hourly from Portland, along the Willamette river, you discover that Oregon City has quite an independent life of its own, is proud of it, and has not relinquished the old pioneer dream of making it a great commercial city.

An escort tells you: "Yes, the mills are the backbone of the town, but let me first show you other features." You go along well paved streets to the court house—for this is the county seat of Clackamas county—and find it a large, two-story concrete building surrounded by beautiful trees.

Next you find yourself at the bottom of a flight of iron steps at the foot of an 80-foot bluff, and there are other skeleton flights of steps as far as you can see scaling it at short intervals.

"Do people go up and down these every day?" you ask.

"Yes, for most of the residences are on this first bluff, some are on the second, and many are around that bend and down on the flat. But the view and good air up there are worth the climb, although an elevator is under way for the tenderfoot."

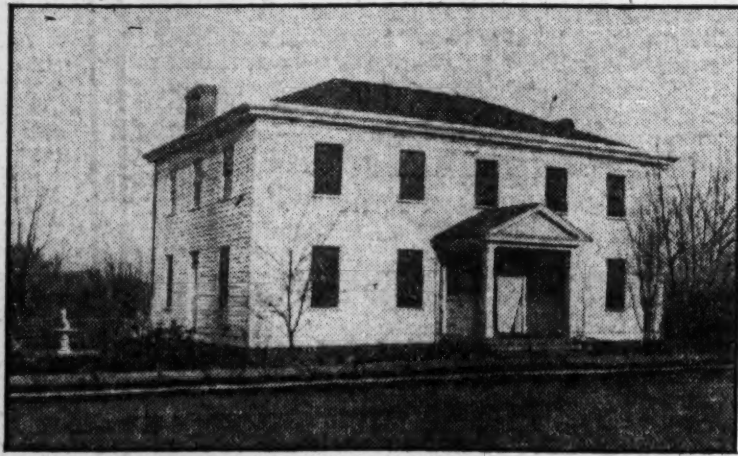
The stairs are easy and they wind up through beautiful greenery—the massive rock-ribbed bluff a wonder of moss, lichens, wild flowers and ferns, while graceful hazel-nut bushes, seregas and tall maples form a bower through which one catches glimpses of the busy town, the winding river and far away the blue hills and grand mountains. There are seats everywhere for rest along the way.

At the top of the bluff, where it overlooks the heart of the town is McLoughlin park, donated half a century ago to the city by its generous founder—a place made and kept beautiful by the Woman's Club.

McLoughlin House

The old McLoughlin house, which originally stood downtown at the end of Main street, was brought up to the

HOME OF OREGON CITY'S FOUNDER



House in which John McLoughlin resided, restored and preserved by Oregon City Woman's Club



Main street in Oregon City, showing Masonic Temple, tall building at left

park. It was a ruin, but the club had it repaired, painted and furnished as it was in the '40s. It is a substantial square white building set in harmonious surroundings.

The oldest churches are in the lower town and the newer ones on the first bluff. Nearly all have been remodeled in modern style and enlarged lately—ten in all, representing as many denominations. There are five school buildings, three grade schools, the McLoughlin Institute, and a new high school, built where it commands a beautiful view of the river, a green wooded island and the heights of Portland, 14 miles away. The city school system is considered second to none in the West.

Among the points of interest pointed out is the home of the author, Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, who has written the history of the Northwest in romantic style. Edwin Markham lived down in the flat when a boy, and not far away Ella Higginson spent her girlhood and wrote short stories.

The Chautauqua

Mrs. Dye's endeavors started a Chautauqua in the town. The Chautauqua grounds are a mile or so below town in Gladstone park, where the town people, Portland people and hundreds from other places get pleasure, inspiration and new ideas every summer.

A Carnegie library building costing \$12,500, nearing completion, is seen in a fine setting of trees with ample grounds. For years a reading room for the public which grew into a small library, also a rest room for country women and others, have been maintained in the town.

Besides the more stately residence on commanding heights, everywhere on the bluffs, down in the flat and business part of the place, are hundreds of attractive small homes, bungalows with their gay porch boxes, cottages with pretty lawns

and abundance of flowers, roses in the parkings, and fruit trees and kitchen gardens.

From the boulevard along the bluff one can appreciate the big suspension bridge which links the town to the west side which terraces back giving ample room for the big city of the future. The large paper mills that supply the coast with paper stand like massive forts at the river's edge. Steamboats puff off for Portland or make their way through the locks to the upper river. The falls, harnessed and subdued, pour decorously over the big dam made to give the mills more power. In this "Power City of Oregon," beauty is sacrificed to progress.

The fine new Elks' home, the Masonic temple which also houses the wide-awake Commercial Club and its auxiliary organization, "The Live Wires," are pointed out. Below, on the Southern Pacific track, extends a long train loaded with immense logs 2½ feet to 6 feet in diameter, giant firs to be ground into pulp for paper. A power house supplies Portland, 15 miles away, with its light.

West of the main fall is the fish ladder where, one month in the year, the Chinook salmon can find their way to the upper river. The Chinook run is from April to June 15. The average weight caught is 30 pounds, through the record runs as high as 65 pounds.

Three great paper mills produce annually 75,000 tons of paper, or 235 tons daily. They employ more than 1000 people and distribute \$800,000 in wages annually. Their combined investment is almost \$6,000,000. The largest mill has started many admirable reforms and the men are given a percentage of the profits.

The Oregon City woolen mill, said to be the largest west of the Mississippi, employs 350 people. Then there are sawmills, an iron foundry, steam laundry and other enterprises.

Everywhere in the town one hears expressed the desire for newcomers.

BROWN UNIVERSITY WINS N.E. TRIANGULAR DEBATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dartmouth and Williams colleges were defeated by Brown University in the Triangular Debating League on the referendum of judicial decisions Thursday night. Each team upheld the negative.

Dartmouth was defeated by Brown at Providence and Williams at Williamstown. Dartmouth won from Williams at Hanover. Two of the decisions were unanimous. The judges were divided two to one, in favor of Brown at Williamstown.

The question was: "Resolved, that state constitutions shall be so amended as to provide that when an act passed under the police power of the state shall have been declared unconstitutional by the courts."

"A—The Legislature shall, after six months and within two years, submit to the people the question whether they wish the act to become law; and

"B—A majority vote in the affirmative shall have the effect of establishing the act as law. The majority is understood to refer to those voting on the question."

Those composing the Brown team here were Louis I. Newman, '13; Nahum Morrill, '14, and Ira L. Letts, '13. The Dartmouth team comprised Cecil E. Whitney, '15; Lyman R. Jordan, '16, and Leonard D. White, '14. Letts, Brown's Varsity debater of four years' standing, was the star, and up to the time he took up the rebuttal the question was in doubt. Jordan, freshman of the Dartmouth team, made a big hit. The judges

were Dean B. S. Hurlburt of Harvard, R. A. Sockman of New York city and E. T. Esty of Worcester.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Members of the Brown University debating team won against Williams here Thursday night in Grace hall in the eighth annual debate of the Brown-Dartmouth-Williams triangular league. The affirmative was upheld by Brown.

Judges were Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard, the Rev. J. H. Holmes of Brooklyn and S. R. Wrightington of Lexington, Mass.

Following were the members of the two teams: Williams, W. M. Hinkle, '14; C. D. Kepner, '16, and D. S. Keller, '15. Brown, E. A. C. Murphy, '13; William M. Sullivan, '13, and J. K. Starkweather.

HANOVER, N. H.—The eighth annual debate with Williams in the New England Triangular Debating League here Thursday night in Webster hall, resulted in a defeat for the Massachusetts debaters by Dartmouth's team by a unanimous decision of the judges.

Chester B. Jordan Jr. of Lancaster, N. H.; Frederick P. Cranston of Denver, and Edward C. Mabie of Lacrosse, Wis. spoke for Dartmouth and C. E. Glock, S. Spratt and A. J. Daly spoke for Williams.

Judges were: Prof. P. B. Kennedy of New York city, Prof. John Cora of Amherst and J. C. Brodsky of New York city. President Ernest F. Nichols presided.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WEYMOUTH

Crescent and Willey lodges, I. O. O. F. of this town and Puritan lodge of Braintree held a union degree meeting at the hall of Crescent lodge Thursday evening.

The Norfolk Club held an entertainment at its rooms in the Fogg opera house building Thursday evening.

DEDHAM

Henry Warren Poor will speak on "Famous Paintings" before the Dedham Women's Club March 12.

The Rev. C. E. Park will address the Unitarian Women's Alliance March 11.

Dr. Arthur M. Worthington will speak before the Dedham Boys Club Friday evening.

QUINCY

The Parent-Teachers Association of the Wollaston school held a meeting at the school Thursday evening. Mr. M. P. Higgins of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts Branch Congress of Mothers, spoke on "The Aims and Purposes of the Mothers Congress."

Quincy Commandery, K. T., holds a ladies' night in Alpha hall this evening.

BRIDGEWATER

Appropriations at the annual town meeting amounted to \$72,162.62, whereas last year they totaled \$42,000.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Congregational church will give two farces in the vestry Tuesday evening.

MAYNARD

Town election will be held in Cooperative hall Monday.

The senior class of the high school will leave April 25 on their trip to Washington.

SHARON

The Sharon Fortnightly Club's new officers are: President, Mrs. Grace Stockwell; vice-president, Mrs. Julia Earle; secretary, Mrs. Mabel Griffin; treasurer, Miss Faith Godard; auditor, Mrs. Florence Hixson.

WHITMAN

The Segrid class of the Baptist church has elected: President, Miss Lora Perkins; vice-president, Miss Maude Rand; secretary, Miss Mildred Leavitt; treasurer, Miss Eva Descary.

READING

The Girls and Boys Glee clubs of Reading high school, assisted by about 75 other pupils, forming a chorus of 120 members, will give a concert in the high school hall this evening.

BROOKLINE

Frank E. Lacey, headmaster of Boston English high school, will give a talk on "The Mammoth Cave" March 24 before the Men's Club of the Beacon church.

MIDDLEBORO

The Commercial Club has voted to incorporate the club and purchase the Jenks property off North Main street for a clubhouse.

EVERETT

Petitions are in circulation for the city to purchase the Fanny Adams estate on Hatch street as an addition to the ward 5 playground.

HOLBROOK

The L. W. C. class of Brookville Baptist Sunday school will hold an entertainment in the chapel this evening.

LEXINGTON

A folk dancing class has been organized at the Hancock school under direction of Miss Olive Smith.

WAKEFIELD

High school seniors are making up a party for a trip to Washington next month.

MEDFORD

For the purpose of increasing the salaries of many of the school teachers, the school committee has applied for an additional \$10,000.

The Board of Trade last evening endorsed the action of the aldermen in authorizing Mayor Taylor to petition the Legislature for authority to borrow \$200,000 for the erection of a new city hall.

CHELSEA

David A. Lourie will speak at the meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association this evening on "The Proper Restriction of Immigration."

There will be a reunion of the Chelsea Library and Social Club in Congress hall this evening.

ROCKLAND

An adjourned session of town meeting will be held in the opera house this evening.

A congress meeting of the Clark Union, Y. P. S. C. E., will be held in the First Congregational church tonight.

CONCORD

The Rev. Robert Walker will address the meeting of the Men's Club this evening in Union church.

The Progressive town committee has reorganized with Frank Pierce, chairman; Allen Brown, secretary, and Loring N. Fowler, treasurer.

MALDEN

Additional boot makers have been employed by the local rubber shoe companies and they report business better now than for 15 years past.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The woman's auxiliary of William McKinley camp, S. of V., holds a sale today at the home of Mrs. E. A. Lincoln.

MELROSE

Two patrolmen, Albert McBeth and Garfield Carpenter, have been assigned to regular duty on the police force.

REVERE

Laura Hamlin tent, Daughters of Veterans, will be guests of Tent 12 of Somerville, this evening.

WINTHROP

President's day will be observed by Winthrop Woman's Club this evening.

PAPER IS MAKING RELIGIOUS SURVEY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Daily News and Leader is making a religious survey of London, and question schedules have been issued to all who may be able to give information. The questions relate to the regular features of religious work, the Sunday services, Sunday and day schools, and evening clubs and meetings, and it is hoped to obtain a general expression of opinion on the question of the effect of adult schools and men's meetings on attendance at the regular services.

It is also hoped that information will be elicited as to any work of a special nature which other churches might study or adopt and as to the existence or desirability of cooperation between individual churches of the same or different denominations.

WOMAN TELLS OF PARADE

Mrs. Eva Channing, in her report of the Washington suffrage parade, at the luncheon of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, at the Twentieth Century Club, yesterday afternoon, said "the suffragists marched with dignity, in spite of the crowd, and the negligence of the police in keeping it back." Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead presided. The other speakers were John Daniels, George W. Tupper and Mrs. Elizabeth Hewes Tilton.

THE ANGELUS PLAYER PIANO

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Artistry — Simplicity — Serviceability

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IN GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS

CLAIMS MORE FOR ITSELF THAN DOES ANY OTHER PLAYER-PIANO, AND NO OTHER PLAYER-PIANO CAN OR DOES SUBSTANTIATE THE CLAIMS

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ANGELUS

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BOSTON

STORE NEWS

Miss Helen Connors, buyer for the coat, suit and gown department for C. F. Hovey & Co., has returned from a trip to New York.

Leopold Wasserman of the main office of the Gilchrist Company has resigned to accept an offer from an automobile company. Miss F. V. McNeil, formerly of the superintendent's office, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Miss Mae O'Neil, Miss Annie Orsi and Miss Harrington of the fur department of the William Filene's Sons Company are spending 10 days at Atlantic City.

The six teams of the bowling league of the Jordan Marsh Company met at Chauncy alley last night. Team F had the greatest pinfall, a total of 1357, team D taking second place with 1317. Teams A and E were tied for third place with a total of 1253. Team B scored 1250, while the list ended with team C, with 1206. Mr. Daley of team D was high man with a three-string total of 304.

CUSTOMS SERVICE APPRAISING PLAN REFORM ADVISED

WASHINGTON—Customs appraising system of reform is recommended in the report to the secretary of the treasury of the commission which investigated the subject. Before retiring Secretary MacVeagh sent a copy of the report to Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee, recommending the reforms, which he declared would add millions to government income and minimize frauds upon the revenue. The commission recommends the creation of a bureau of appraisements, with various boards of examiners and investigators to supervise and coordinate the appraising; and the standardization of consular invoices, which will show purchase price as well as market value of exportations to the United States.

INAUGURATION COST ABOUT \$73,000

WASHINGTON—Approximately \$73,000 was spent for Woodrow Wilson's inauguration as President. The expenditures of the citizens' inaugural committee were about \$48,000, and the receipts from all sources were approximately \$34,000. The deficit of \$14,000 will be made up from the guaranty fund of \$88,000 which was subscribed in Washington. The joint congressional inaugural committee spent about \$25,000 appropriated by Congress.

MR. FOLSOM GIVES REPLY

Charles E. Folsom, secretary of the board of assessors of Boston, appeared before a special session of the city council's executive committee yesterday afternoon and answered Councilman Smith's criticisms of the city's system of placing valuations. Mr. Smith was not present, but replied to Mr. Folsom last night in a statement which said that the whole subject could be taken up at a public hearing.

MR. ADEE WILL BE ASKED TO STAY

WASHINGTON—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are to ask Second Assistant Secretary of State Alvey A. Ade, who has been in the service since 1870, to remain with the new administration. Mr. Ade has risen from the bottom to his present position. He is an authority on diplomatic precedents.

TAPESTRIES ARE DISCUSSED

"Tapestries" was the subject discussed by Miss Sarah Gore Flint at the gallery conference yesterday afternoon at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Flint showed how flowers and landscapes as well as scenes from fables had been used in the designs of French tapestries. The next gallery conference will be in charge of Francis Stewart Kershaw next Thursday at 2:30 p. m., in the Japanese print room.

TWO COUNTS AGAINST HAWTHORNE

NEW YORK—Under ruling by Judge Meyer in the United States district court on Thursday the suit of the government against Julian Hawthorne who, with others, is charged with using the mails to defraud investors by promoting Canadian mining ventures, must rest upon two counts of the indictment against him.

Special Notice to Monitor Readers--

The General Manager of the Continental has just returned from Chicago.

You know of course

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX

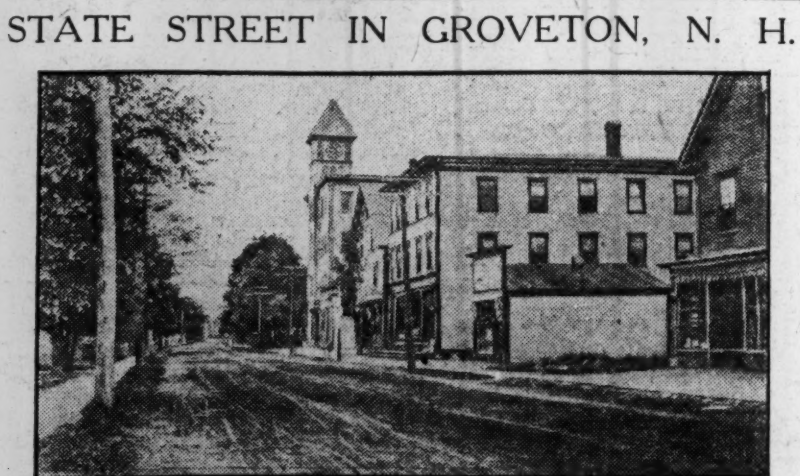
are the largest manufacturers of clothes in America. Their business last year was more than the combined business of their next two competitors—That is if competitors is the right name as HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX are acknowledged the leaders in style, quality and make. H. S. & M. are to commence an advertising campaign featuring \$25 suits—You'll see the advertisements in the Monitor—We recommended a special value to start this campaign—they gave it to us—it's

Silk-Lined Hand-Tailored Suits at.....\$25

There are nine styles and were made to sell at \$35 and \$40. Come in and see them. We recommend you see our Spring style Hats, too. We have everything that's new.

THE CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE

Sole Agents for Boston Hart, Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes Washington, Corner Boylston Street



GROVETON, N. H.—This is a little manufacturing town in the valley of the Ammonoosuc river near the base of the White mountain range, where one obtains glimpses of Mt. Adams and Madison on a clear day. Industries include pulp mill which employs several hundred men and women. Large graded school building and electric lighting plant. Principal business streets shaded by fine maple trees. Grand Trunk railway passes through and the town also is Boston & Maine railroad terminal.

SALE OF VESSELS NETS \$3,500,000

CLEVELAND, O.—Sale at auction Thursday of the 48 vessels comprising the 10 fleets of the Gilchrist Transportation Company, operating on the great lakes, netted \$3,500,000. Bankers holding mortgages bid in most of the vessels at two thirds valuation.

MR. BROCK SPEAKS TO CHILDREN

George E. Brock, chairman of the Boston school committee and president of the Home Savings Bank, spoke to 300 pupils of the Central evening high school last night on forming a habit of saving.

CREW OF WHITMAN RESCUED

Three men, comprising the crew of the barge Whitman, which was wrecked on Devil's Back when coming through Broad Sound Thursday night, were rescued by the tug Fred E. Richards, which had the Whitman and two other barges in tow.

MR. CANNON SELLS \$100,000 FARM

DANVILLE, Ill.—Former Congressman Joseph Cannon has sold his 400 acre farm near here to Frederick Endicott and Edward Stephens of Fithian. The price received was \$100,000. Mr. Cannon paid \$25 an acre for the land in 1880.

HEADLAND NAME FITS TRADITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The discovery just made by Prof. Kuno Meyer, with respect to the naming of the famous headland known as the Mull of Kintyre, is another instance of the extraordinary way in which tradition is justified when it is possible to test the accuracy of its information.

Professor Meyer discovered, in the pages of an Irish saga, the old Gaelic name for this headland, which is "Echla's Height." Translated literally, this name becomes "The headland of the Epidian tribe." The interesting part of the discovery lies in this, that this is the exact equivalent of the name given to it 2000 years ago by Ptolemy, and consequently the great geographer, who has not always been regarded as exact, is justified in the face of men.

ENTERTAINMENT IS PLANNED

The Assistant Directors Club of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union will present Frederick A. Bancroft in a descriptive recital of "Songs of the Shamrock" and Miss Esther Conant in Irish dances on March 19 at 8 o'clock at the house of Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, 29 A Chestnut street.

TWO COMPANIES INSPECTED

Companies H and I, ninth infantry, M. V. M., were inspected Thursday night at the East armory by Lieut. John R. McGinness, sixth infantry, U. S. A. Both companies turned out with ranks well filled and Captain McGinness commended Capt. Christopher F. Lee, commanding company I.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SKIRT HAVING DRAPED FRONT

Plaits at back are pressed flat

EVERY variation of the draped skirt is fashionable. This one shows a draped front with straight lines at the back and is in the height of style, that combination being one of the newest and smartest. The plaits at the back are pressed so flat that they preserve the slender outline yet they allow freedom in walking. The little trimming strap allows effective use of contrasting material. Here it is made of broadcloth while the skirt is of diagonal serge. It is narrow and straight at its edges, however, and soft finished linen would be handsome made in this way with a strip of embroidery for the trimming, or one of the new voiles would be pretty with lace, and all suiting materials are appropriate. The finish can be made at either the high or the natural waist line.

For the medium size, the skirt will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 1/2 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 4 1/2 inches wide for the trimming strap. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 yards or 1 1/2 yards when the plaits are laid.

The pattern of the skirt (7780) is cut in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address, 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic temple, Chicago.

GARDEN SHRUBS

The shrubby border of the old-fashioned garden may contain such plants as: Philadelphus, lilac, spiraea, dentzia, azalia mollis, alibiscus, berberis, springa Persica, velarium lonicera, crataegus and leutzia. New Haven Journal Courier.

FRYING FOOD IN DEEP HOT FAT

Points to be remembered for a good outcome

FRYING is cooking by immersion in deep fat. Frying in deep fat is a better way of preparing food than if the food is browned in a little fat in a frying pan. French fried potatoes, for instance, are better than those fried in a small amount of butter or other fat.

Fried foods are mostly cooked by the steam formed in them. The moment the article touches the fat its surface becomes coated, making it impossible for the food juices to escape. These are turned into steam, which cooks the food. The fat merely browns the outside. About three pounds of fat will be required for a kettle eight inches in diameter. This fat may be used many times if clarified by cooking a few slices of raw potato in it.

In successful frying these points must be remembered: the fat must be deep enough to cover the food to be fried; it must be hot enough to form a coat quickly, which prevents the absorption of the fat, and the article to be fried must be entirely covered with egg and crumbs. The white of an egg and fine, stale bread crumbs are best to roll the food in. The whole egg may be used if desired; but the white with two tablespoons of milk added is excellent. Only a few articles should be fried at one time. Too many cool the fat and thus prevent the quick formation of the coat in the food. When the food is fried drain it on coarse, brown paper.

To determine when the fat is at the right temperature drop a piece of dry bread into it. If this browns in 40 seconds it is right for croquettes and all foods that have been previously cooked. If it browns in 60 seconds it is right for doughnuts and other uncooked foods. Do not allow the fat to become too hot; this is as harmful as if the fat were too cold. Use a frying basket if possible; if you do not possess one use a cream skimmer or a wire egg beater. Food well fried is free from grease. Fried foods that leave grease on the serving plate are neither well cooked nor dainty.

PARTY FROCKS WHICH CHARM

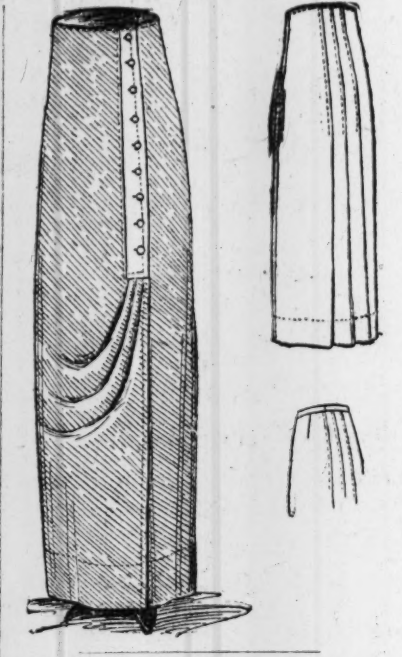
Lovely models imported from Paris

THE most fascinating models of party frocks fashioned of embroidered net, all over lace, chiffon or gauze and trimmed with silver lace or tiny rosebuds have been lately imported, says the New York Press.

A Paquin model shows a foundation of white satin, over which is draped a tunic of white and silver gauze. Beneath this a deep flounce of embroidery on silver gauze was darning with white floss. The tunic is outlined with pink satin roses placed very close together.

The two sections of the bodice cross over surplice fashion in front and are bordered with a narrow plaiting of the silver gauze. Filling in the low décolletage is a shirred chemisette of plain silver gauze, gathered at the top with a piece of narrow ribbon velvet. Two bands of the embroidered net pass over the shoulder and disappear beneath the girdle of cherry-red velvet. The short puff sleeves are drawn about the arms with a band of the velvet.

Another charming model is of lace and geranium-pink crepe de chine. The skirt front is formed of five flounces of malines lace, and over this is draped the geranium-pink crepe de chine, two points extending above the girdle well into the bodice. The lace is arranged over the



KEEPING PLANTS

To keep plants fresh without watering them when the house must be closed the following plan is given in the Ladies' Home Journal: The writer says she has kept her plants in this way for three weeks: Take all the plants to the cellar or some other cool place and set them in tubs, with an ordinary brick under each flower pot. Pour into the tubs just enough water to cover the bricks. It is best to place the tubs by an east window if possible.

TAKING SHINE OFF OLD SUIT

I HAVE pressed many hundreds of suits, as it was my trade for 15 years. Not one was shiny when it left my hands, writes a contributor to the Tacoma Tribune. This is now it is done by all high-class tailors:

Lay the article smoothly on the ironing board. Place over it a piece of goods that has no lint or fuzz on it. Lay this on dry. Have a basin of water. Use a sponge or soft brush with a handle, dip in water and rub over the cloth. Now iron. If, upon lifting the cloth, you find any shine, put cloth on again, wet and iron again, taking off the cloth this time before it is dry, and there will be no shine.

Pressing too dry will leave the shine, so be sure to take off the cloth while still damp.

Never press wool goods of any kind on the right side without the damp cloth.

TRIED RECIPES

HERRING SALAD

COOK salt herring 15 minutes in boiling water to cover. Drain, cool and separate in flakes; there should be one cupful. Add an equal measure of one third inch cubes of cold boiled potatoes and one fourth the measure of finely chopped whites of hard-boiled eggs. Mix thoroughly, moisten with French dressing, cover and let stand in a cold place one hour. Moisten with Huntington dressing and mold in a salad dish on a bed of crisp lettuce leaves. Sprinkle with the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, forced through a potato ricer or puree strainer and garnish with rings cut from whites of hard-boiled eggs and tiny sprigs of parsley.

HUNTINGTON DRESSING

Mix one half tablespoonful of salt, one half tablespoonful of mustard, three fourths tablespoonful of sugar and one tablespoonful of flour. Add the yolks of two eggs slightly beaten, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, three fourths cupful of rich milk and one fourth cupful of vinegar. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens like a custard. Strain and cool. When using this dressing for herring salad, to two thirds cupful add one fourth cupful of heavy cream beaten until stiff, to which has been added two tablespoonfuls of canned pimiento puree. —Woman's Home Companion.

CHOCOLATE CAKE WITH CARAMEL FILLING

Two squares of chocolate, one half cup of milk, yolk of one egg. Cook together in a double boiler. Turn into mixing bowl and add one cup of sugar creamed with one level teaspoon of butter, one half cup of milk, level teaspoon soda in milk, one teaspoon vanilla, 1 1/2 cups flour. Bake in layers or loaf.

Caramel Filling—One and one half cups sugar, one half cup milk, butter size small egg, one teaspoon vanilla. Boil 10 or 12 minutes.

IMITATION BUCKWHEAT CAKES

In the evening mix four cups of whole wheat flour, one cup of flour and one half cup of corn meal, with one half yeast cake, dissolved in a little cold water. Add enough milk and water, using half of each to make a thick batter. Cover and let rise over night. In the morning stir in one level teaspoon of salt, one half level teaspoon of soda and enough milk to make the batter of the right consistency to fry well. Cook on a hot greased griddle and serve with sirup.

BAKED BEETS

Wash the beets and bake until tender which will take longer than to boil. Do not test with fork, but let them be in the oven while other cooking is going on until when pressed hard with the finger and thumb the skin will separate. Peel, slice thin and heat for a few minutes in equal parts of butter and vinegar.

BOILED WHITE FISH

For boiling we should get the solid part of the body, the tail or the solid middle portion rather than the shoulders and thin sides extending around the stomach. Clean, dry and sew in a clean cloth, boil in salted water with lemon juice until tender. The juice from half a good lemon will be about right for a three pound piece. Have ready a sauce made as follows: Put in a saucepan two heaping tablespoons of butter and one heaping of flour, stir until well blended, then add 1 1/2 cups of sweet milk, cook until it thickens, add two or three hard-boiled eggs chopped fine. Place fish on hot platter, pour sauce around and garnish with sprigs of parsley. Serve with mashed potatoes and green peas. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

WHEN DARNING

When darning stockings, have two darning balls in your darning basket, one black, one white. By using the black ball under white or light hose, and the white one under dark hose, the stitches of contrasting color are more plainly seen, and darning is made much easier, writes a Monitor reader.

If you cannot readily find a white darning ball in the stores, a white china nest egg answers the purpose admirably. These may be found at the large department stores.

PANCAKES HOT FROM GRIDDLE

Served with butter and maple syrup

IN its March issue, the Modern Priscilla gives the following recipes for a variety of pancakes:

Bread Pancakes—Take one pint of sour milk or buttermilk. At night put into this enough dry bread to take up the milk. In the morning mash the bread with a fork, add one egg, well beaten, salt to taste, one third teaspoon baking soda, mix in flour enough for a medium stiff batter. Serve with sugar and cream.

Mince-meat Pancakes—These delicious cakes are made the same as the ordinary wheat cakes. Fry and spread with hot mince-meat, rolling them in the same manner as French pancakes. Sprinkle with confectioner's sugar and serve immediately.

Cornmeal Pancakes—Mix two teaspoons baking powder with one pint cornmeal, one-half pint flour, and a little salt, add two well beaten eggs and enough sweet milk to make a batter. Or put one teaspoon soda in one pint sour cream, add a beaten egg, a little salt, four tablespoons flour and enough cornmeal to make a soft batter. Fry brown on both sides in hot fat.

Green Corn Pancakes—One can of sweet corn, two well beaten eggs, three tablespoons milk, one tablespoon melted butter, salt and pepper to taste, two teaspoons baking powder, and flour to make a batter. Serve with butter.

Sour Milk Griddle Cakes—Put into bowl one cup sour milk, and one cup sifted flour (one-third of this cup may

be entire wheat, fine cornmeal or rye-meal). Before mixing sift on the flour one teaspoon each of salt and soda, then add one beaten egg and one tablespoon melted butter. Beat well, cook on a hot griddle. Flours and meals vary, so if the first cake is not right add more flour or moisture as needed.

Almond Pancakes—Cream one tablespoon butter with three tablespoons sugar, add two well beaten eggs, pinch of salt, one-half cup cream, stir in one-half cup flour, same of ground almonds. When done sprinkle with powdered sugar and roll and serve.

Hominy Griddle Cakes—To one pint warm boiled hominy, add one pint milk or water, one pint flour. Beat two eggs and stir into the batter with a little salt, fry as any other griddle cake. They are delicious.

Rice Griddle Cakes—Two cups cold boiled rice, one pint flour, one teaspoon sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder, one egg, a little over a cup milk, sift together salt, sugar, flour, and baking powder; add rice, free from lumps, distilled with beaten egg and milk. Mix into a smooth batter. Have griddle well heated. Bake nice brown, not too thick, serve with maple syrup.

Royal Buckwheat Cakes—This is the most delicious of all the griddle cakes: Two cups pure buckwheat flour, one cup wheat flour, two tablespoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, all sifted well together. Mix with sweet milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle.

TWO TREATMENTS OF A MODEL

Original adaptation for a Paris gown

WHILE there is freedom of choice in neck arrangement, yet, as a general thing, the high collar is much less popular than the open neck, even in gowns for the street. But in a few of the latest models there is a collar of uncompromising severity, says a New York Times writer.

Open necks may be round, square, or V-shaped. With them are wide, flat collars of embroidered linen covering the shoulders, high Medici collars of lace, narrow frilled fichus, collars of Bulgarian embroidery, round collars of lace that lie in careless folds, or a collar which continues into a revers, curving to end in a point at one side of the waist line. In one case the collar begins at the right side of the neck (which is open in front), goes around the back, and hangs like a stole at the left side of the front.

A curious example of the way in which the very same design can be interpreted individually was seen in two Fifth avenue establishments, recently. These two places showed exact reproductions of an identical Paris model. It was of white mouseline de soie, with elaborate garniture of metal lace. From each shoulder hung a narrow strip of the white mouseline embroidered in dull gold, the two strips being joined at the ends with a gold tassel. The interesting point was that in one of the costumes these pendant pieces hung at the back. In the other they had been brought under the arms and hung in front, catching the draperies at the knees. This merely goes to show how originality may be put into the use of the same groundwork of design.

There is one department of dress to whose fascination American women are scarcely as susceptible as they should be. The average American is inclined to re-

gard what the French call the robe d'intérieur, or the deshable, as something that costs too much, both in time and money. As a matter of fact it is really an economy from the money point of view. It more than pays for itself in its saving of other gowns. To sit for hours in a frock, reading or writing, embroidering or sewing, is an unwarranted demand on the street suit or the afternoon gown.

The French woman recoils from this unnecessary wearing of costumes, which she prefers to keep in good condition for their legitimate purpose. Her composure, too, which is quite as instinctive as her economy, makes her fully alive to the charm of a costume which permits in the daytime all the exquisitely alluring qualities otherwise reserved for the evening.

These robes d'intérieur, for which we have the commonplace and far less expressive name "tea gowns," need not be especially costly now. An evening costume which has outlived its first freshness is an ideal foundation. Over its shortcomings a tunic of lace, or chiffon, or mouseline draws a charitable veil. With this is worn a little manteau, or mantel, of perhaps metal tissue bordered with marabout or fur. Or the manteau may be of chiffon edged with rosebuds of crepe de chine. Indeed, there is no end to the lovely effects that can be obtained.

The foundation gown need not be of one of the delicate shades so long associated in our thoughts with the costume deshable. At least, Paris has set the seal of its approval on black, or misty gray, or autumnal browns and yellows. With the black are worn pearls—pearl necklaces, pearl bracelets—nothing, in fact, but pearls.

POINTS OF GOOD SALESWOMAN

Requirements that success calls for

ARE you sure that you know the requirements of a good saleswoman? The first two concern her dress and her manner. Woman's inherent love for adornment has been a source of annoyance to employers. Especially is this true in department stores, says a contributor to the Woman's Magazine.

Many department stores, especially those in large cities, have had to lay down the law and compel their employees to wear plain black, relieved only by a touch of white at the throat and wrists.

Simplicity of dress during working hours has a charm and relief about it that fuss and frills cannot give. Plain neatly brushed hair adds beauty to a face. It adds beauty through harmony—harmony with a plain business world. That is what every employer wants.

Even in business offices applicants for positions are often rejected simply because of their appearance. If a girl with plumes on her hat and a string of two beads twined around a last year's chiffon blouse applies to a man for a position, he is suspicious of her capability as a business worker.

She may be a bright and clever girl in spite of her furbelows, but the man's first impression is that she has failed to grasp the business sense of dress.

So bear in mind that a clean, neatly dressed girl in the business hours outshines a carelessly or gaudily attired one whom nature has made attractive.

Make it a business proposition, and attire yourself not to please your love of color and dash, but your sense of the

fitness of things. That is the true artistic sense.

Manner counts quite as much as dress, if not more.

There is no doubt that the patience of the salesgirl is often tried to the breaking-point. A girl who stands on her feet all day long, who answers innumerable questions, and deals with a hurried, impatient stream of humanity from morning till night is apt to have trouble in keeping an interested, gracious manner. But that is what she must do else she will be the loser. A girl with a pleasant, agreeable manner is bound to increase her sales.

By taking a kindly, human interest in your customers you will cause them to ask for you when they come again and thus work up a little trade of your own.

Over and beyond this matter of manner, the girl must broaden her knowledge of salesmanship. She must learn the value of articles and what the public really wants in her department. Then by tactfully indicating to her buyer the most useful purchases, she can prove her intelligence and her ability to her employer.

Tact counts quite as much in a department store as it does in an office. In both places it is half the secret of success.

COTTON RAG RUGS

Rag rugs made of cotton wash well. These are inexpensive and are often just the thing for the kitchen, as well as other parts of the house. Atlanta Constitution.

THE MALTED CEREAL CO.'S

Malt Breakfast Food

IS A SUPERIOR BREAKFAST CEREAL

Made solely of parched and granulated wheat combined with a special product of wheat flour and barley malt. This special product added to the parched wheat gives a deliciously sweet, nutty flavor to the food, and increases the food value. 30 large portions cooked food for 15c.

"The Crowning Attribute of
Lovely Woman is Cleanliness."

The well dressed woman blesses and benefits herself—and the world—for she adds to its joys.



NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment. Naiad Dress Shields are cleanly and scientifically made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unpleasant odor. They can be quickly cleaned by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good as the day it is bought as the day it is made.

At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

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is to produce a daily newspaper which is sincere and helpful in purpose and contents, which is constructive in editorial utterance, clean and reliable in both news and advertising space, interesting and authentic in special and feature material. The Monitor is daily trying to accomplish this purpose and print the best in newspaper contents in each of its daily issues. Get a copy and see the results of the Monitor's efforts to publish a thoroughly clean newspaper.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

HOME HELPS

To clean silver or plated ware that is very dirty, rub it with paraffin, using a soft flannel cloth. Salad oil, applied the same way, removes many dark stains from silver.

The best way to warm up a joint is to wrap it in thickly greased paper and keep it covered while in the oven. By having it covered the steam will prevent the meat from becoming hard and dry.

To hurry the cooking process of anything cooked in a double boiler add salt to the water in the outer boiler. —Pittsburgh Sun.

LACE BLOUSES

Lace will be a feature of the coming spring and the heavy lace blouse will be once more indispensable. For some time Chmy, Irish point and Bruges have been neglected and now they are to be revived, not in pure white, but in a deep ochre tint, says the Indianapolis News. One blouse was a combination of Irish and Chmy made in kimono fashion with the sleeves half way down the arm in black satin. These sleeves do not reach much beyond the elbow and the introduction of the black satin near the skin gives a new touch to the lace blouse.

Lovely embroideries will be used carried out in nylon applique on net, or in chiffon with chenille insertions and edgings worked in bright colors. White cotton crepe embroideries, either all white, or white with yellow, or blue, or pink, or with a delightful blending of various soft colors, will be used on the smartest gowns.

TO CLEAN COPPER

A capital method of cleaning copper pans and kettles is to fill them first of all with boiling water and then to rub the outside with sour milk, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The milk must have reached the condition of thick curds, a little being rubbed on with a piece of flannel. Buttermilk is even more satisfactory. When dry, the metal should be polished with a clean chamomile leather.

REMOVING MUD

Many people ruin the nap of the cloth in scraping mud from their garments with a knife or sharp object. Take a coin, like a half dollar, and scrape the mud off with this after it is dry and it will not harm the nap in the least. —Louisville Herald.

LINE UNDER SIDE

If a silence cloth sticks to the table, line one side with cheesecloth or old muslin, and put the lined side next to the table. You will find that no more lint will stick to the polished surface. —Ladies Home Journal.

Democrats Organize for New Congress Work

SPEECH QUOTED BY MR. BRYAN TO TELL HIS POLICIES

Address Delivered at Indianapolis in 1900 Shows Accord With New President's Ideas Says Secretary of State

REFUSES TO SPECIALIZE

WASHINGTON—The first public statement of his foreign policy was given out Thursday by Secretary of State Bryan.

Mr. Bryan did not go into details as to his views on the national position, but quoted from a speech he delivered nearly 13 years ago. Mr. Bryan's statement follows:

"I do not care to speak of our foreign relations or of our nation's position in relation to any particular nation or question, but my views on our national position are expressed in the closing words of the speech which I made at Indianapolis Aug. 8, 1900.

"The words to which I refer are as follows and show that I am in hearty accord with President Wilson in his desire to promote international peace and good will:

"I can conceive of a national destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the responsibility of today and measures up to the possibilities of the future. Behold a republic resting securely upon the foundation stones quarried by revolutionary patriots from the mountain of eternal truth—a republic applying in practice and proclaiming to the world the self-evident proposition that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury—a republic in which every citizen is a sovereign, but in which no one cares or dares to wear a crown.

"Behold a republic standing erect while empires all around are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved, while other flags are only feared.

"Behold a republic increasing in population, in wealth, in strength and influence, solving the problems of civilization and hastening the coming of the universal brotherhood, a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness.

"Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, is the shining light which shineth more and more to the perfect day."

WOMEN CRITICIZE WORK OF POLICE IN SUFFRAGE PARADE

Senate Committee Hears Stories of Participants and Spectators Charging Lack of Protection Along Line of March

WASHINGTON—Alleged lack of police protection for the suffrage parade Monday was investigated by the special Senate committee Thursday, when both women and men declared that efforts to keep back antagonistic crowds were half-hearted. The hearing continues Saturday.

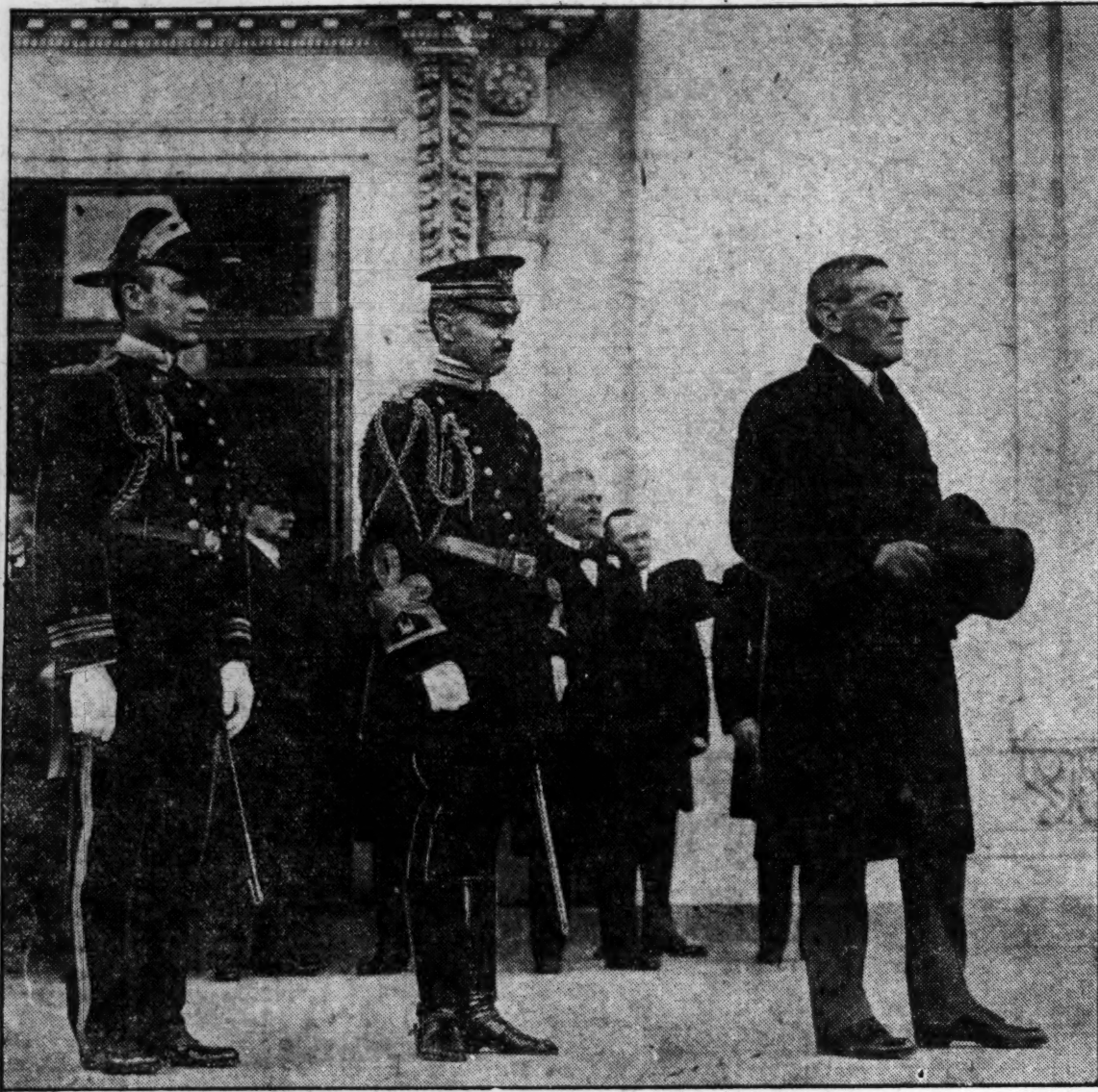
Women prominent in national suffrage affairs told of their harassed progress through crowds of men and boys when the police, they said, made little effort to hold back. Their stories were reinforced by Rear-Admiral Van Rensselaer, retired, and George F. Bowerman, Jr., librarian of the Carnegie library of Washington, Senator Poindexter and Philip Elliott, a boy scout.

Indignities and affronts from the crowds and laughing comments from the police were told of in the testimony of Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the department of commerce and labor, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Warren, O., Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks of Concord, N. H., Mrs. Cordelia P. Odenheimer of Jessup, Md., Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker of Washington, Mrs. Patricia Street, an Australian suffragist, Mrs. Helen Gardner, secretary of the district suffragists, Mrs. Walter J. Fisher, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Miss Maud V. Gunther, Mrs. Jennette Gallinger and Mrs. Helen Weed.

Senators Jones, Dillingham and Pomrence form the committee which will fix responsibility for failure to carry out the congressional order to afford police protection for the parades. Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police, declares his department with inadequate forces did all in its power to preserve order.

Suffragists propose bronze medals for the 500 boy scouts, who, they say, did more effective work on the line of march than the police.

ONE OF THE FIRST PICTURES TAKEN OF MR. WILSON AS PRESIDENT



(Photo by Clinebush, Washington, D. C.)

Chief executive and aides responding to greeting given by Princeton students

NEW ADMINISTRATION STARTS TARIFF WORK

Party Members of House Ways and Means Committee Have Eight Proposed Bills Before Them—President Wilson's Program Is Considered and Indorsed

WASHINGTON—Tariff making of the new administration began today. The eleven Democrats of the House ways and means committee met to plan their revision program. They considered eight proposed bills now practically completed.

New members who sat with the committee for the first time were Representatives Gardner of Texas, Stanley of Kentucky and Collier of Mississippi, following their election by the caucus Wednesday.

Fixing of a date to hold a "tariff caucus" of all House Democrats shortly before April 1 to ratify the committee's program was also before the committee today.

President Wilson's ideas on tariff revision were detailed by Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, who conferred yesterday with the President. Mr. Palmer wants no legislation but the tariff and re-enactment of appropriation bills which failed at the last session to be considered at the special session.

Majority Leader Underwood said today that in accordance with the President's decision there will be no omnibus tariff bill. Instead 16 bills, 14 dealing with the separate schedules, one with the free list and another with administrative machinery, will be presented. Mr. Underwood would give no estimate as to the probable length of the extra session.

Another important question before the House "steering committee" today was whether all 50 standing committees shall be organized at once. The committee practically dictates the Democratic personnel of the committees, although they are elected by the House.

To postpone formation of any committees except the tariff body until the last week of the extra session is being seriously considered. If the tariff is made the sole business organization of the other committees will be unnecessary until mid-summer and then only to have them ready for real work for the December sessions.

President Wilson's reply to the telegram of congratulation sent to him on behalf of the people of Massachusetts by Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh was received by Mr. Walsh at the State House today. It is as follows:

"Hon. David I. Walsh, Acting Governor: I send to you and through you to the people of Massachusetts my warmest thanks for the pledge of cooperation which you gave me in your kind message of March 4. I am gratified to get this assurance of goodwill. (Signed) Woodrow Wilson."

WASHINGTON—Congress passed the bill appropriating the site in the Mall known as Armory square for the George Washington Memorial building just before it adjourned. The location is between Sixth and Seventh streets and B street north and south. The structure, for which the plans are soon to be drawn, is to cost \$2,500,000. It will accommodate not less than 6000 people.

Funds are received at the National Shawmut Bank toward the \$200,000 quota for Massachusetts.

RADICAL WING OF DEMOCRATS HOLDS CONTROL

WASHINGTON—Progressive Democratic control of the Senate was advanced another stage yesterday in the second day's session of the caucus of Democratic senators. The choice of Senator Kern as Senate leader was followed by the selection of a Democratic organization committee on which the leaders of the so-called progressive forces were in complete control. "The steering committee," which is to map out a program of organization to determine the entire question of control, was announced by Senator Kern as follows:

Senator Kern, chairman; Senators Martin, Clarke (Ark.), Chamberlain, Owen, O'Gorman, Smith (Georgia), Lee and Thomas.

Questions of Senate patronage were referred to a special committee consisting of Senators Overman, Shively, Johnson, Hitchcock and Williams.

The Democratic senatorial caucus today chose Senator Clarke of Arkansas to act as president pro tem of the Senate. Senator Bacon was defeated.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Prettyman of the Methodist church south, was chosen as chaplain.

The Republican steering committee, consisting of Senators Lodge, Warren, Nelson, Penrose, Smoot, La Follette, Brandegee, Crawford, Jones and Fall, met and canvassed the committee lists to determine what positions they would ask for. A delegation was sent to the Democratic caucus to learn what arrangement the Democrats intended to make about giving minority appointments to the Republicans, but no plan had been agreed upon by the Democrats.

Whether the Republicans or Progressives shall be recognized by the Democratic majority in the Senate as the official minority was the problem forced upon the new Senate leaders. Five Progressives—Poindexter, Clapp, Sterling, Norris and Bristow—are planning to hold a formal caucus. One half of the anti-regulars went into the Republican caucus and succeeded in making Kenyon secretary. Senators Works, Crawford, Cummings, Borah and La Follette chose this rather than an independent course.

CHAMP CLARK GETS PORTRAIT

WASHINGTON—Champ Clark, speaker of the last House of Representatives, was the recipient on Thursday of an oil painting of himself, the work of W. D. Murphy of New York. The portrait was the gift of friends of the speaker in Washington, in the House, Senate and National Democratic committee. The portrait shows the speaker as he appears when "presiding over the House."

MR. WILSON HEADS THE PEACE LEAGUE

NEW YORK—President Woodrow Wilson has accepted the honorary presidency of the American Peace and Arbitration League, according to an announcement made by the league Thursday night.

The league announced that it will give the President a reception and dinner at a date to be selected by him.

STOCK BILLS ARE DECLARED INADVISABLE

New York Commerce Chamber Says Measures Relating to Exchanges Would Prove Inimical to the City's Interests

"USURY" LAW OPPOSED

NEW YORK—The bills now before the Legislature are declared to be "ill-considered legislation" by the New York Chamber of Commerce. These measures include that which has to do with the extension of the law of usury to call loans secured by collateral, that which provides for the incorporation of all stock exchanges and that which increases the transfer tax on sales of stock from two cents to four cents on \$100.

The expression from the Chamber of Commerce was made in the form of resolutions adopted at the regular monthly meeting on Thursday, following the report of the committee on finance and currency.

While the committee in its report, adopted with one dissenting vote, declared itself in sympathy with attempts to remedy possible abuses in connection with stock exchanges, it held that these bills, in the phrase of Governor Sulzer, "might result in serious harm to the financial supremacy of the state, have a tendency to drive capital away from New York and might disorganize the large operations of legitimate business now centered in this state, to the detriment of its citizens and the commonwealth generally."

The proposed usury bill makes void and usurious any contract for the loan of money upon demand at a rate of interest exceeding 15 per cent a year. This was declared to be "economically unsound," tending to aggravate rather than ameliorate existing conditions.

On the measure to double the transfer tax on stock sales the committee declares that as a revenue measure it will be disappointing, reducing the volume of sales and driving much business from this city.

The incorporation of stock exchanges is opposed as "unwise and unjust and could only result in crippling the management and lowering the tone of the stock exchange."

The committee on finance and currency is composed of George B. Cortelyou, president of the Consolidated Gas Company; Joseph French Johnson, dean of the New York University school of commerce; Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank, and Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

PROVIDENCE SEES HIGHER TAX RATE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Councilman H. A. Grimwood, chairman of the finance committee, believes an increase in the tax rate will be necessary to meet the increased appropriations asked for city departments. A rate of \$1.70, an increase of 5 cents over the present mark, Mr. Grimwood says, will not cover the need, and a rate of \$1.75 will probably be necessary, even if the property valuation during the past year has made a normal increase of \$5,000,000.

A total of \$5,816,807 will be needed to run the various departments during the coming fiscal year. This amount is an increase of \$505,028 over the estimates made for the current year.

MELROSE REFUSES WATER WORKS AID

Representatives of Melrose and Malden conferred at the office of Mayor Oliver B. Munroe in city hall, Melrose, Thursday night and Mayor Charles Schumaker of Malden offered Melrose \$15,000 as Malden's share of the proposed work on Spot Pond brook and the surface drainage system of Melrose and Malden. The Melrose members of the conference declined the offer.

Stonham will cooperate with the two cities when the proposal for the improvement reaches the Legislature. It is proposed to widen and deepen the channel of Spot Pond brook through Melrose and Malden and to improve the cost of the work is between \$50,000 and \$75,000. The changes in the brook are necessitated by the taking of Spot pond as a reservoir for the metropolitan water system.

MR. M'ADOO RESIGNS POSITION
NEW YORK—Resignation of William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, as president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, was accepted Thursday and Wilbur C. Fisk was elected to succeed him. The railroad company operates the Hudson tunnels, which were built by Mr. McAdoo.

TEACHERS ARE ENTERTAINED
Readings from "Cousin Kate" were given by Mrs. Elizabeth Pooler Rice at the March entertainment of the Boston Teachers Club in Ford hall last evening. Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, who was to have addressed the club, was unable to attend.



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This independent company did the largest business in its history last year, and altho weather conditions have been unfavorable to the rubber business, their sales have been thirty per cent larger than for the same period last year.

WHAT IS DOING THIS? QUALITY and STYLE

Arco Rubber Company, 520 Atlantic Avenue BOSTON
Lane Brothers Company, 250 Congress Street BOSTON

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

MAPPING OUT A PLAY

"That is dramatic which, under existing conditions of the stage—or possible extensions of those conditions—will produce response of sympathy or repulsion in any audience," said George Pierce Baker, in speaking on "Mapping Out a Play from Subject to Plot," in his Lowell course lecture Thursday afternoon. In brief he said:

There are only 18 situations possible in the drama, though some writers by their own classifications have placed the number at 32. There are no new plots, all have been used many times. What the manager and the public want are new-aspect treatment of these universal situations. I recommend my pupils to keep scrapbook records of character studies from life, bits of dialogue overheard, and newspaper cuttings that record incidents bearing on experiences of human beings. The dramatist will find the pages of such books a source of stimulation of his invention of stories. A play may grow from an idea, a character study or a situation. Whatever point the play begins to grow from, the plot must develop through the discovery or invention of appropriate illustrative action. Drama is not merely a struggle of wills, nor the overcoming of some obstacle.

First the dramatist should digest and work out his material to a degree which satisfies himself. His second task is to recast and arrange his material so that it will produce the same effect on his audience as upon himself. The whole art of the drama is one of persuasion, of popular address. Every new play, then, is a new problem. Search for the illustrative actions that will develop characters, idea and situations. Develop scenes to illustrate your plan, not a plan to accommodate preconceived situations.

So proportion your play that it focuses interest on what you are trying to do, but first decide what you want to do. Do you wish to picture a character, tell a story or convey an idea? If you do not definitely do one of these three things the public doesn't want your play, and probably the beneficent manager will see to it that the public doesn't get your play.

Second, decide whether your play is to be a comedy, a farce, a serious drama or a tragedy, and stick to the type of play decided on all through its composition. A play must have great merit to rise above the false emphasis resulting from variation of type within a play.

The fewest possible episodes the better, provided the full proportional value is extracted from each episode. This means that you must know the character of your play thoroughly. Plot is the coordination of illustrative episodes selected to bring out character through a proportioned emphasis for a designed effect.

"PATIENCE"

Majestic Theater—"Patience," comic opera in two acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. The cast:

Reginald Bunthorne..... De Wolf Hopper
Archibald Grosvenor..... George J. MacFarlane
Colonel Calverley..... Arthur Cunningham
Major Murgatroyd..... Eugene Cowles
Lieutenant, the Duke of Dunstable.....

Attorney..... Harry Smith
Patience..... Blanche Duffield
Lady Angela..... Viola Gillette
Lady Saphir..... Louise Barthel
Lady Ella..... Grace Lyon
Lady Jane..... Kate Condon

The fourth operetta in the repertoire of the Gilbert and Sullivan Festival Opera Company pleased two large audiences at the Majestic theater Thursday and proved as entertaining as any of the others done here, with the added interest of comparative novelty, for this piece has not been adequately performed here for years.

Mr. Hopper made a capital Bunthorne, pointing every bit of satire in the role with a sure touch and making this burlesque of an esthetic movement of years ago live again almost like a historical study. The tall, lank figure, the comic vocal nuances and the generally keen intelligence of all the fun made this an amusing impersonation to be remembered.

Miss Blanche Duffield charmed in action and song as Patience and George MacFarlane made another success as Archibald. Arthur Cunningham, Eugene Cowles and Arthur Aldridge fully sustained their share of the melody and fun. Miss Viola Gillette displayed her sweet contralto to advantage and Kate Condon aroused laughter in quantities as Lady Jane only second to Mr. Hopper himself. Tonight "Pirates of Penzance" will be sung and "The Mikado" will be the bill Saturday afternoon and evening.

RESOLVES PASSED WELCOME MR. TAFT

HARTFORD, Conn.—Resolutions of welcome to former President William H. Taft were unanimously passed by the House here Thursday and sent to the Senate.

The resolution read in part as follows: "Resolved, that we express our pleasure at the proposed intention of former President Taft to take up his residence in our state and that we congratulate the city of New Haven and Yale University that he is to be among them and that cordially welcome him as a citizen of Connecticut."

BETA THETA PI BANQUET TONIGHT

The New England Association of Beta Theta Pi holds its annual banquet at 6:30 this evening at the Hotel Lenox, and about 200 members are expected to attend.

Filene's

MISSES' PRINCESS SLIPS \$1.95
Ordinarily 2.95, at

MISSES' Nainsook and Lawn Princess Slips, lace and embroidery trimmed in attractive models, \$1.95.

Also \$1.95 lingerie slips in pink, yellow or blue batiste for misses and girls, 98c.

Misses' \$1.50 sateen petticoat in black, cerise, green and navy, 69c.

From the complete separate shop for misses' undermuslins.

(Fourth floor)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Outfitters to Misses and Girls

TEACHERS HEAR SCHOOL HEADS AT SYMPOSIUM

That next to his parents his success was due to the teachers of his boyhood was the declaration of George E. Brock, chairman of the Boston school committee, to the teachers of Boston at a meeting in Tremont Temple Thursday afternoon, which was a symposium on educational problems and ideals and was attended by practically every public school teacher in the city. This was the first opportunity Mr. Brock had had of meeting the teachers collectively since he became chairman of the committee and he took occasion to state the policy of the committee with regard to the schools. It was the desire of the committee, he said, that committee and teachers should work together as one for the betterment of the schools. "Let us win," he said, "win for old Boston and feel that the future of Boston is in our care and keeping."

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston's schools, as chairman introduced the speakers, L. R. Alderman, state superintendent of schools in Oregon, J. H. Francis, superintendent of schools in Los Angeles, Cal., Charles S. Meek, superintendent of schools in Boise City, Ida., and Carroll H. Pearce, superintendent of schools in Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Alderman spoke of the effort he is making in Oregon to make education practical. He contended that it does not so much matter whether a pupil grows up with a knowledge of algebra as it does that he understands the practical problems and knows how to meet them. To this end credits are given children on home work and an effort is made to have each child given the care of some animal. Responsibility and sympathy are developed in this way, he said, but the great word in educational philosophy is faith; any child can succeed if the teacher has faith in him, Mr. Alderman added.

Mr. Meek told of the work Boise City is doing in giving high school pupils laboratory practice in trade and commerce and referred to its attractive school buildings from designs worked out by boys in the architectural department.

The Los Angeles plan of grading by which the seventh, eighth and ninth grades become a junior high school and the last two years of high school a junior college was described by Mr. Francis as having been found an effective means of preparing boys and girls who left school at the end of the respective courses for the work they expected to do.

Schools failed in their purpose if they did not bring out the joy of living for both teacher and pupil, said Mr. Pearce. Something was wrong with such a school, he contended, and it was for the teacher to find out what it was. A school course, he said, should fit the needs of the child, and if a large part of the children failed it was due to the school itself or the teacher. Mr. Pearce believed in different kinds of classes to meet the varying needs of different groups of pupils.

SOMERVILLE MAN HAS OPPOSITION

Republican aldermen in Somerville have been asked to vote next Thursday against the confirmation of W. Dudley Yates of West Somerville, appointed a new member of the public library trustees by Mayor Charles A. Burns recently.

The executive committee of the Republican city committee has announced its intention of opposing any appointment made by the mayor which does not meet with its approval; any proposition to increase the salary of a city official until the city is able to pay school teachers and city laborers better, and will call for a public investigation of the city's financial condition.

OTHER CABINET MEN SWORN IN

WASHINGTON—All the remaining members of President Wilson's official family were sworn in Thursday before the cabinet met. Secretary of Agriculture Houston took the oath in the presence of former Gov. David R. Francis and other prominent visiting Missourians.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was formally inducted into office by Justice Hughes of the supreme court, taking the oath in the treasury. Attorney-General McReynolds subscribed to the oath at the department of justice, in the presence of his staff of assistant attorneys-general.

PAY FOR ACTING MAYOR URGED

Charles Schumaker, mayor of Malden, at the next meeting of the Malden aldermen is expected to ask that an appropriation of \$200 be authorized for Charles L. Moore as salary for the two months in which he was acting mayor of the city. The salary of the position is \$1200 per year, and the recommendation is made that \$200 of the appropriation for the mayor's office be authorized paid to Mr. Moore. He served as mayor from Jan. 1 to Feb. 25.

TELEGRAPHERS CONFER

Conferences are being held today by officials of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the New Haven and other railroads relative to requests for a 10 per cent wage increase on the New Haven and Boston & Albany roads. The telegraphers ask also a 10-hour day and two weeks' vacation annually with pay.

POLICE CHIEFS AT DINNER

The Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Union held its regular monthly meeting and dinner last evening at the American Assn. with 25 present. Redmond Welch, superintendent of police in Lowell, presided.

TEACHERS GUILD TO ELECT ITS OFFICERS

Trustees and officers will be elected by the Teachers Annuity Guild of Massachusetts at its annual meeting tomorrow. The meeting will be held in Chipman hall of Tremont Temple beginning at 10 o'clock. The chief object of the guild is to make adequate provision for the support of the teacher who has retired from active service.

The guild states that the time and money required to fit the grade teacher for her work and the standards of living demanded of her by public sentiment, leave her the poorest paid of all skilled laborers with nothing to lay by for future use. The guild has a permanent fund of \$80,000 but needs half a million to provide adequate annuities and seeks contributions.

GOVERNOR FOSS HAS PRAISE FOR WILSON CABINET

Praise for President Wilson's cabinet and for Massachusetts troops who participated in the inauguration ceremonies was given by Governor Foss on his return from Washington, Thursday. The Governor said that he had brief talks with the various members of the new cabinet, and that they seemed to him to be men of great ability.

The Massachusetts division of the parade was given praise by General Wood and other high officials of the United States army. The troops from Massachusetts were said to be especially noticeable because they were not encumbered with overcoats during the parade.

The coast artillery and eighth regiment, M. V. M., arrived at South station from Fall River in two special trains at 6:20 and 6:40 o'clock this morning from Washington, D. C., followed three hours later by special train with second corps cadets from the Providence line.

The fifth regiment is expected to arrive in Boston this evening. The fusilier veteran corps arrived late Thursday.

LAWRENCE MUST FINISH OUT YEAR WITH \$850,325

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The city council of Lawrence made appropriations to the amount of \$850,325 to maintain the various departments until July, at a meeting held yesterday. Every effort was made in the apportionment of the budget to keep the tax rate the same as last year \$17.60 per thousand. The estimates of the departments based on last year's expenses amounted to \$1,125,533. To keep within the tax limit however which is \$12 only \$905,000 could be appropriated.

In nine instances the appropriations made were lower than last year. It is believed that the stunted appropriation of the police department will occasion the refusal of Alderman Lynch to grant positions to reserve police officers whom he would otherwise have appointed to the regular police force. The police department is the most affected by the economical division of the budget and it is felt even by the government that more money will be needed if the present efficiency of the department is preserved.

MR. M'REYNOLDS TO BE IMPARTIAL

WASHINGTON—"The Sherman law will be enforced impartially," said Attorney-General McReynolds after taking office Thursday, when asked for a statement on his policy.

Mr. McReynolds indicated that he would not make any sweeping changes among officials of his department, expressing the hope that most of the force would remain. He appointed as his private secretary Frank Cole of New York, who served in the same capacity under Attorney-General Wickersham.

MR. TAFT SPENDS HIS TIME AT GOLF

AUGUSTA—Golf and early luncheon made up the program of former President Taft and his party Thursday.

Mr. Taft, Mrs. Thomas J. Laughlin, Mrs. Taft's sister, and Charles D. Hilles left soon after breakfast for the Country Club, where later they were joined by Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft.

MERRITT O. CHANCE NAMED

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Burleson Thursday appointed Merritt O. Chance, secretary of the commission on efficiency and economy, chief clerk of the postoffice department. He succeeds George C. Thomson, who resigned to enter the service of an express company. Mr. Chance had previously been connected with the postoffice department and for a time was secretary to Senator Root when the latter was secretary of war.

HEARINGS DELAYED FOR MAYOR

The committee on cities and on metropolitan affairs of the Legislature are to postpone action on the various bills before the Legislature providing for amendments to the Boston charter for one week to enable Mayor Fitzgerald to come before the committees if he so desires.

INSOLVENCY PLEA FOR GILCHRIST'S

Leo Friedman, counsel for a number of creditors of the Gilchrist Company Thursday, petitioned the court into involuntary bankruptcy in the United States district court.

RHODE ISLAND FARMERS WILL HEAR EXPERTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual "round-up" institute of the Rhode Island state board of agriculture will be held in the Elysium, 183 Weybosset street, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, March 12, and morning and afternoon and evening of Thursday, March 13.

This institute is intended as a final round-up of a series of institutes which have been held in different sections in which the lecturers will deal with the most important lines of agriculture which interests the farmers of this state.

The program is as follows: Afternoon, March 12, "Future Outlook for Agriculture in Rhode Island," Dr. Howard Edwards, Rhode Island State College; "Home and School Gardens in Rhode Island and Elsewhere," E. K. Thomas, instructor of nature study and school gardening. Evening, March 12, "Fruit Growing Outlook for the Future," illustrated, Prof. E. R. Lake, assistant pomologist, United States department of agriculture; "Renovation of Neglected Apple Trees," Prof. C. D. Jarvis, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

Thursday morning, March 13, will be devoted to consideration of the dairy industry and dairying. The program for this session is as follows: "Drought Problems as Related to Dairying," E. W. Duffy of West Hartford, Conn.; "Breeding and Care of the Dairy Herd," H. O. Daniels, Middletown, Conn.

At the afternoon session Dr. H. J. Wheeler will speak on the "Grass Crop" and Prof. George E. Adams will speak on "Plant Food Materials and Their Uses." The closing session will be held in the evening and Prof. J. S. Graham of the Connecticut Agricultural College will speak on "Poultry Feeding."

In addition to the speakers already given H. B. Fullerton, agricultural expert for the Long Island Railroad Company, will give an address on the afternoon of the first day on the subject "Market Gardening." The lectures are free.

ALIEN BILL DEFEAT TO BE CELEBRATED

Opponents of the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill, who organized themselves as the New England committee on immigration, will celebrate the defeat of the measure by giving a dinner to congressmen of this state and Maine, former Secretary Charles Nagel of the department of commerce and labor and Speaker Champ Clark, who were active in the defeat of the bill. The gathering will be at the Boston City Club March 15. Congressman James M. Curley, to whom former President Taft gave the pen with which he signed the veto, will be the guest of honor. Invitations have been issued to all the leaders of liberal immigration laws in New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago.

JACKSON GIRLS TO HAVE FAIR

MEDFORD, Mass.—To raise a fund which the junior class of Jackson College proposes to give to the college for the benefit of women students, members of that class tonight will give a street fair in the Jackson gymnasium.

The only invited guests outside of the members of Jackson are the wives of the members of the Tufts faculty.

The celebration will be continued Saturday night, when the juniors are to give a dance in the Jackson gymnasium, which will be open to the Tufts men, provided they can secure invitations.

TREASURY HEAD IN NEW YORK

WASHINGTON—Monday William G. McAdoo, sworn in as secretary of the treasury early Thursday, will return from New York where he went to wind up his private affairs. The new secretary asked the three assistant secretaries of the treasury, Messrs. Bailey, Allen and Curtis, to remain in office until he could find suitable successors.

WALLOWA LAND TO BE OPENED

WASHINGTON—Representative Sinnott has been told by the secretary of the interior that 129,000 acres in Wallowa county has been defined as coming within the provisions of the enlarged homestead law and on March 20 will be thrown open to 320-acre homesteading.

DIRECT ELECTIONS FOR INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS—The joint resolution which ratifies the amendment to the federal constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators was signed yesterday by Governor Rolston.

ODD FELLOWS ELECT THEIR NEW PATRIARCH

Walter F. Johnson of South Boston was elected grand patriarch at the annual session of the grand encampment, I. O. O. F., at 515 Tremont street, Boston, yesterday. A reception was given to Mr. Johnson by Mt. Washington encampment in Bethesda hall, South Boston, his home encampment, last evening.

Sixty patriarchs were admitted. Guests were entertained at a luncheon at noon.

Other officers elected are: Fred W. Bartlett of Plymouth, G. H. P.; Bert J. Whitmore of West Somerville, G. S. W.; George H. Fuller of Boston, G. S.; Nathaniel A. Verry of Salem, G. T.; Albert W. Bullock of Waltham, G. J. W.; Sam Wood, Jr., of Atlantic, Herbert N. Kingsbury of Westfield and Henry E. Ruggles of Franklin, representatives to the Sovereign Grand lodge.

Grand Patriarch Johnson made these committee appointments: Appeals, Charles A. Russell of Gloucester, William H. Mitchell of Boston, George S. Wadsworth of Lawrence; elections and returns, George H. Fuller of Boston, George J. Merritt of Worcester, George W. Burroughs of Everett, Edward H. Carter of Everett; finance, E. Bentley Young of Boston, Arthur R. Millett of Salem, Joseph J. Wall of Boston; judiciary, Judge Oscar A. Marden of Stoughton, Winslow J. Rowell of Northboro, Henry E. Ruggles of Franklin; laws, Oscar B. Hamlin of Somerville, George H. Fuller of Boston, Fred C. Mackintosh of Boston; legislation, Herbert N. Kingsbury of Westfield, Theodore H. Day of Worcester, Samuel T. Rex of New Bedford; Mileage, William H. Murray of Winthrop, Fred P. Melvin of Everett, Nelson B. Richardson of Westfield; petitions, Sam Wood, Jr., of Atlantic, Frank W. Fellows of Quincy, Charles W. Fewkes of Newton Highlands; state of the order, Charles A. Mayo of Malden, Joseph Belcher of Randolph, Charles A. Phillips of Fall River.

HARTFORD NAMES STREET OFFICIAL

HARTFORD, Conn.—Resignation of Charles J. Bennett as superintendent of streets has been accepted by the board of street commissioners, to take effect April 1. Leon F. Peck, for four years superintendent of highways in Greenwich, was elected as Mr. Bennett's successor. It was voted to authorize C. B. Price, winner of the composition for designs for ornamental light standards to be used in the lighting of the business center, to prepare detailed plans for a standard 15 feet tall, to conform to recommendations made by Dr. Louis Bell, lighting expert of Boston, at a cost of \$100, and also to prepare additional detailed plans for a standard to carry one light, at a cost of \$50.

WATERTOWN FOR BALLOT RECOUNT

WATERTOWN, Mass.—The ballots cast in town election will be recounted tomorrow at the request of candidates defeated by narrow margins.

In the contest for selectmen Wesley E. Monk received the most votes, Joseph H. McNally and G. Fred Robinson coming second and third, respectively. William H. Lucas, who had the next highest number of votes, received five less than Mr. Robinson, while Wendell W. Patten lost by 10. Others to ask for a recount were Frederick S. Pillsbury and James F. Rockett.

FARMERS IN HARVESTER SUIT

OMAHA, Neb.—George Swanson of Crawford, Neb., and Hugh McGarner, two farmers, were among those who testified here Thursday in the suit of the government against the International Harvester Company, charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law by illegal restraint of trade.

Mr. Swanson said he had been receiving for the last two years about double the price of 10 years ago from what he sold, and prices for what he bought, including machinery, had advanced insignificantly, and in many instances had declined.

VOTE DATE CHANGE PROPOSED

With two members dissenting the committee on liquor law has voted favorably a bill providing that the question of granting liquor licenses shall be submitted to the voters at the state election rather than at the city and town elections as at present. The two dissenting members were Representatives Bigelow of Framingham and Wright of Rowe.

MALDEN PROGRESSIVE RESIGNS

Chester I. Lothian, a member of the Malden Republican city committee, has resigned because he is a Progressive. The resignation came in a letter from Mr. Lothian to the president of the committee, E. H. Evans. Last fall several Progressives were elected by the people to serve on the city committee.

CAPE CHANTANT GIVEN

The aides of the young girls of the Brookline Friendly Society at Whitney hall, Brookline, gave a cafe chantant last evening. Dancing followed. The patronesses were Mrs. Edward Ver Planck, Mrs. W. H. Smiley, Mrs. Charles Borden, Miss Bertha Converse and Mrs. C. D. Voorhis.

ECONOMISTS TO MEET

Members of the New England Homoeconomics Association will hold a mass meeting this afternoon, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs at the Twentieth Century Club.

MR. GAYLEY ADMITS PACT TO KEEP UP ORE PRICES

NEW YORK—Continuing his testimony Thursday in the government's suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation, James Gayley, former vice-president of the corporation testified that he recommended the purchase of the Champion Iron mines by the Steel Corporation in 1902, in order "that it might not be taken over by a competitor."

Judge Dickinson, counsel for the government, elicited from the witness, after reading from the minutes of the executive committee of the corporation, that the Union/Steel Corporation, subsequently acquired by the "trust," was after the property at the time.

The witness cited a number of other ore properties taken over by the corporation, some with the payment of a large cash bonus in addition to the royalties on the ore.

Returning to the days before the formation of the corporation, Mr. Gayley said that it was to the interest of the Carnegie Steel Company to keep the price of iron ore high, and that he "kept in touch" with the Bessemer Ore Association with this purpose in view.

"The higher the ore the higher the pigiron; the higher the pigiron the higher the price of steel," he smilingly explained.

PORTO RICANS CALL ON MR. BRYAN

WASHINGTON—Delegations from Porto Rico and San Salvador were received by Secretary of State Bryan today. Both came merely to make the acquaintance of the new department head.

FISHING SCHOONERS PLAN FOR CAPE HORN VOYAGE

After taking on the rest of her supplies and fittings at East Boston, the new Pacific halibut fishing schooner Knickerbocker, which will come here next Wednesday from Gloucester, will start on a voyage around Cape Horn to Seattle in command of Capt. Robert Lathrop. In about a month the sister ship Bay State, now tied up at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, will follow the Knickerbocker.

These modern auxiliary schooners are owned by the New England Fish Company of Boston, which has a branch at Seattle. The vessels cost \$300,000 each. They are 135 feet long, 34½ wide and carry two pole masts 70 feet high. A crew of 12 men will be taken.

Two 100-horsepower Blanchard marine oil engines, which are said to produce power at one quarter the cost of gasoline, drive the boats through twin screws.

Thomas F. McManus of Boston designed the vessels. The engines were designed by Wolcott Remington of the Blanchard Machine Company of Cambridge.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR SUFFRAGE IN SENATE IS SEEN

WASHINGTON—That the new Senate as well as the new House contains enough members favorable to woman's suffrage to make possible the passage at the first regular session of an equal suffrage amendment to the federal constitution was the belief expressed by Senator Poindexter today.

Senator Poindexter anticipates a full hearing of the issue before the Senate committee, which will include members from a number of suffrage states.

ART MUSEUM TO GET \$50,000 BEQUEST

Bequests of \$50,000 to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, \$10,000 for the endowment of a dental department at Harvard and sums aggregating \$55,000 to other institutions are contained in the will of Miss Katherine C. Pierce, which has been filed in the Suffolk probate court. The will leaves \$115,000 in private bequests. Miss Pierce lived at 474 Beacon street, Boston.

\$500,000 BRIDGE BRIDGEPORT PLAN

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—If the committee on streets and sidewalks is going to take the work of Engineer H. E. Keefe as a basis of its report on the preliminary survey and estimate of the State street bridge it will be able to report that the bridge is entirely possible and would cost about \$500,000.

Mr. Keefe's report will be used as a basis of the report to city council at today's meeting.

RAILROAD MEN REPORT FOR WORK

BANGOR, Me.—Bangor & Aroostook conductors' and trainmen's joint committee, which has had charge of the demands of the men since they voted to strike on Feb. 1, dissolved on Thursday, its members reporting for work.

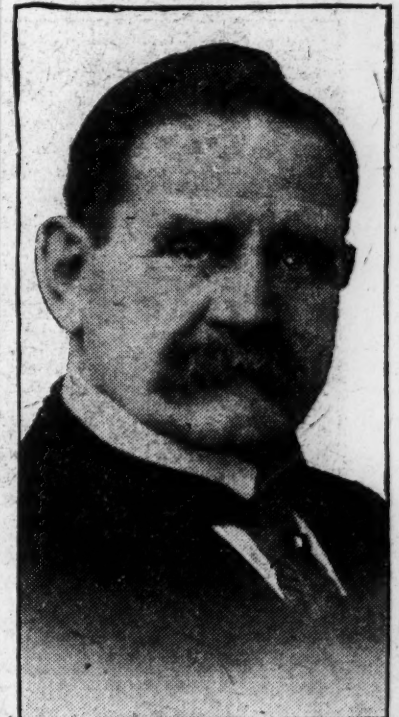
The only employees of the road now on strike are the engineers and firemen, who have been out since Jan. 17.

Conferences are being held between representatives of the trackmen and the railroad officials, with no definite results.

MILTON RECOUNT ADDS TWO

As a result of the recount of the ballots in the town of Milton at the town hall Thursday night, George R. Eaton, who was declared elected to the board of selectmen in the recent election, gained two additional votes, giving him a lead of four votes over William Batchelder. Mr. Eaton was sworn in by the town clerk after the recount.

Former War Secretary Government's Attorney in Steel Trust Suit



JACOB M. DICKINSON

HIGH SCHOOLS IN SUBURBS DEBATE STATE OWNERSHIP

Melrose and Malden high schools will meet in their annual public debate in the Melrose high school hall tonight. If Melrose is victorious she will challenge Everett high school to a debate to decide the championship of the Suburban Debating League, Everett having won the Everett-Malden debate a few weeks ago.

The subject is: "Resolved, That the commonwealth of Massachusetts should purchase control of the Boston & Maine railroad." Melrose will take the negative side and the speakers are to be Forrest P. Sherman '13, Hugo L. Flett '14 and Stanley L. Chisholm '13, with William Brooks Brown as alternate. Malden's team is composed of Madison Jaffery '13, Bernard Fall '14 and Willard J. Burleigh, with Lawrence Gerritsen as alternate.

John N. Cole of Andover, former speaker of the Massachusetts House, Principal Frank P. Morse of the Revere high school and William D. Howlett, principal of Medford high school will be the judges. Senator Claude L. Allen will preside.

In preparing for the debate Melrose has been coached by Principal Lorne B. Hulsman of Melrose high school, Submaster E. M. Munson, former Submaster William H. H. Pierce and J. B. Eastman of the Public Franchise League of Boston. Maklen has had as coaches Submaster William G. Hoffman, Robert M. Newcomb, formerly private secretary to Congressman Ernest W. Roberts; Henry M. Wriston of Malden, who has been coach of the Wesleyan College debating teams, and Vice-President William J. Hobbs of the Boston & Maine road.

STATE'S STATUE OFFERED AS LOAN

"Victory," the bronze statue by Bela L. Pratt, presented 16 years ago to the battleship Massachusetts by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, is to be returned to Boston from Brooklyn, where it has been in storage some time.

As statues or emblems of any kind are no longer used on turrets of battleships, George von L. Meyer, former secretary of the navy, offered the figure to Massachusetts as a "loan" for exhibition purposes. State officials have not decided where the statue will be placed.

HARVARD FUND TO ELECT TRUSTEE

Stated-business of the annual meeting of the Harvard Officers Fund Association, an aid society, held at 4:30 today in the meeting room of the faculty of arts and sciences, 5 University hall, Cambridge, is: Report from the secretary, treasurer and auditor, and election of a trustee for five years as successor to Prof. Walter Bradford Cannon, whose term expires at this meeting.

PIERIAN SOCIETY MEETS

Music for the monthly concert of the Pierian Society of Harvard College held last evening at Boston City Club was furnished by the Pierian Sodality of Harvard, with Lloyd C. del Castillo '14, conductor, and C. S. Callender '13, soloist. About 200 members of the club were present.

CLOTHES for GENTLEMEN

WE SOLICIT the patronage of all gentlemen who appreciate our efforts to turn out the very highest grade of custom work, and who are willing to pay a trifle more than is charged for "ordinary" work. We use only the finest English wools, because they are the best in the world. Our work is made by hand almost entirely, by MEN, and every garment is carefully fitted to the individual customer.

F. D. Somers & Co.
TAILORS
30 Years at 5 Park St., Boston

TWO SEEK TO BE ELECTED AS D. A. R. LEADER

Much interest has been aroused over the candidacy for office of state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The annual conference will be held in Worcester March 21.

Mrs. James G. Dunning of Springfield holds this office. Mrs. Frank D. Ellison of Belmont, a candidate for the office, is a member of the Old South chapter, and at one time was regent. She is also a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Daughters of Massachusetts and the New England Historical Genealogical Society.

Mrs. George O. Jenkins, Deborah Sampson chapter, Whitman, is the other candidate. She has served as state secretary for four years and is president of the Whitman Woman's Club. Mrs. Jenkins has prepared a platform, in which she states what she considers are the duties of the state regent. The nominating committee, composed of Mrs. Edward B. Kellogg, regent John Hancock chapter; Mrs. Charles D. Meserve, regent Lucy Jackson chapter of Newton, and Miss Mary I. Howe, regent Molly Varnum chapter of Lowell, will present a nominee for state vice-regent, the office now held by Mrs. Charles G. Chick of Hyde Park.

BILL GIVES POWER BACK TO GOVERNOR

At the afternoon session of its hearing Thursday the legislative committee on public health heard petitioners for the bill which takes from the state board of health the power to appoint state inspectors of health and confers that power on the governor.

The petitioners said that originally the power of appointment was vested in the governor and executive council but that gradually, through amendments to the law, the appointing power has been transferred to the state board, and at the same time the number of inspection districts have been reduced from 15 to 12. The petition also desired to have the three extra districts restored. There was no opposition.

MACKEREL FLEET MAKES READY

There is considerable activity among the mackerel fishermen of Gloucester. Capt. John Seavey will command the schooner Mary E. Hartly when that vessel sails for the southern seining grounds.

Unfavorable conditions, combined with the unusually long season of last year, are serving as drawbacks to early sailings, however. It is not expected that the fleet will begin moving much before the middle of April. The recent announcement of the receipt of a two pound fresh mackerel at New York the first of the season, has added zest to preparations for fitting out the schooners.

PORT NEEDS TOLD BY MR. BANCROFT

Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, lectured to Harvard students of economics in Emerson hall Thursday evening.

Better freight facilities at the wharves, more direct steamship lines to foreign ports and a direct line to Galveston to promote the cotton carrying trade were the principal necessities voiced by Mr. Bancroft for improving trade conditions at this port.



MUELLER Plumbing Goods

Make a distinct improvement in the appearance and usefulness of any bathroom. Mueller plumbing fixtures are really essential to a carefully designed and correctly furnished bathroom. They are artistically designed; they give perfect service; their quality is practically unmatchable.

The Mueller line affords a most complete list of plumbing brass goods, every article of which is UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED.

Mueller Mfg. Co.
W. CERRO GORDO ST.,
DECATUR, ILL.

254 CANAL ST.,
NEW YORK CITY

DEMAND FOR CLEAN NEWS POINTED OUT

George Shaw Cook Tells Chicago Woman's Press Association Desire for Clean Journalism Will Become Universal

GOOD SIGNS ARE CITED

CHICAGO—Before the Illinois Woman's Press Association last night George Shaw Cook said in part:

"Is the demand for sensationalism a legitimate demand and is the business of supplying it a legitimate business? Very often a demand exists or is created for that which is not at all necessary. The demand for sensational news may be and, in my opinion, generally is a false appetite. Is it not clear then that this appetite should not be indulged and encouraged, but should be restrained and discouraged?"

"That the demand for clean newspapers will quicken and increase until it becomes imperative and universal I have no doubt. Already it has impressed many newspaper readers and some newspaper makers."

"Newspaper editors have frequently been most appreciative in their references to The Christian Science Monitor, showing that they believe it is supplying a need and that they are glad of it. The Monitor is succeeding. Whether it could have succeeded without the kind of support given it I cannot say. What I do say is that it has blazed the way for others to follow."

"Already there are many signs of improvement in the making of papers. One of our Chicago morning papers now bears the legend 'All the news that is clean.' One of our evening papers has recently excluded from its columns a certain line of objectionable advertising. These are good signs and there are more to follow."

"You all know that the message of the press reaches millions where that of the pulpit reaches thousands. Just think of the responsibility that fact implies. You are helping to make newspapers. You are either helping to make them good or to make them bad. Let me ask you to do what you can to at least make them better. Consider for a moment that the effect of your work is universal. Remember that the effort you make to improve the condition and lighten the burden of humanity reaches in its effect the earth's remotest bounds. Let your thinking and your writing be along lines that are constructive. Let your work be for the uplift and advancement, the education and enlightenment of mankind. This will make your work worth while."

WOMEN TESTING EXCLUSION FROM LAW PROFESSION

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD—The position of women with regard to the Law society, from which they have hitherto been excluded, is soon to be decided by a test case. Four women have commenced separate actions against the Law society in the chancery division, claiming a declaration that they are entitled to be examined and to enter the profession.

These four women are as follows: Miss G. M. Bebb, late of St. Hugh's College, Oxford, who took a first-class in law; Miss Karin Costello, late of Newnham College, Cambridge, who took a first-class in the moral science tripos; Miss M. I. Ingram, late of Girton College, Cambridge, who took honors in the history and law tripos; Miss L. F. Nettlesford, who is still at Newnham College and has taken a first-class in part I. of the law tripos.

The writs have been served and one of the actions will be taken as a test case.

M. BRIAND WILL PUSH ELECTORAL REFORM MATTER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The Republican League, formed in support of electoral reform, sent a deputation to wait on M. Briand recently. M. Louis Martin, senator and president of the league, headed the deputation.

M. Martin in his speech stated that the league had no doubt that it was to the interest of the Republican party to forward electoral reform and it submitted the necessity of bringing the matter up at the earliest opportunity before the Senate.

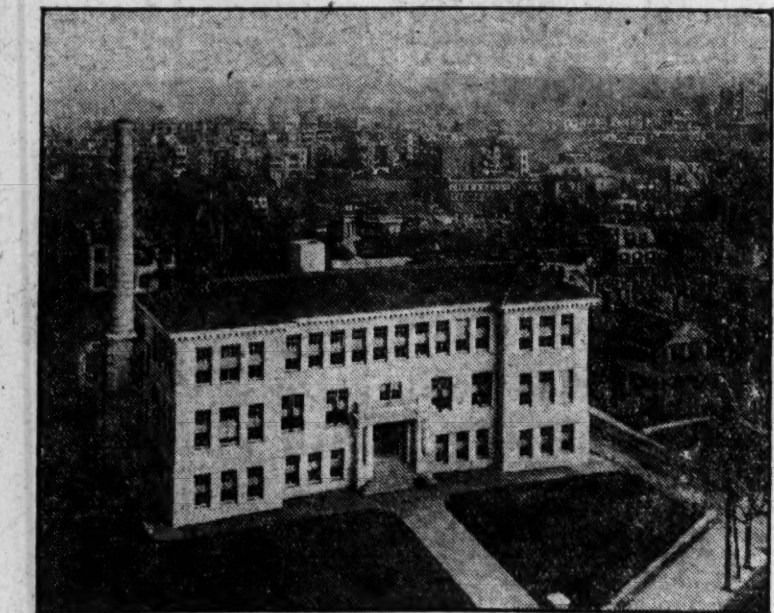
M. Briand assured the deputies that his government would give their support in committee and before the Senate to the essential points of the bill as voted by the Chamber. With regard to the secondary conditions M. Briand promised to accept all those which seemed advisable. He felt certain that the fair representation of minorities was assured since the principle had already obtained the overwhelming support of the Chamber.

M. Briand added that he intended to hasten the discussion of the question in the Senate.

ENTERTAINING PLANS TO BE MADE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Plans for entertaining the Tennessee Manufacturers Association will be made by the convention division of the Business Men's Club soon. Over 200 delegates are expected, some from Arkansas and Mississippi.

TRADE SCHOOL AT YONKERS SAID TO BE HIGHLY PRACTICAL



Saunders Trades School, Yonkers, N. Y., which has 1300 students, its first year

YONKERS, N. Y.—New York was one of the first states to establish a policy for the institution and control of public trade schools. Scarcely more than a year ago the first public trade school in New York state was erected in Yonkers. It is situated on the principal street in what might be called the civic center of the city.

The school building and its equipment, as well as a substantial endowment, was the gift of Ervin Saunders, a former prominent manufacturer of this city. The sum of \$165,000 has been spent upon the school plant and although the school has been in operation so short a time 1300 pupils are enrolled for the day and night classes.

The building itself consists of three parts, the front part consisting of classrooms and workrooms for the girls, the main building, shops for the boys and a power plant which supplies heat, light and power.

In this school girls are offered an opportunity to study millinery, embroidery, plain sewing, dressmaking and cooking. The shop work for the boys consists of plumbing, the different electrical trades, pattern making, carpentering, mechanical and architectural drawing, blacksmithing, gas engine construction, machine shop operation, tool making, and power plant operation. It is expected that some time in the near future equipment will be provided for the teaching of printing and sign painting, as many applications have been received for instruction in these subjects.

The majority of the pupils in the evening classes are already at work in the trades in which they desire to perfect themselves, and attend with the definite purpose of learning some new process, or the running of some new machine. Shop mathematics is the only course offered in the evening classes of an academic nature, and there is close correlation be-

tween this subject and general shop practices.

Correlated courses in academic subjects parallel the shop work in the day classes; in fact, the time is divided in such a manner that a pupil is able to devote one half his time to shop work and the balance of his time to book work.

All courses in the day classes extend over a period of two years, although it would seem desirable to extend this training over a longer period. It is estimated by competent observers that although only half of the day is devoted to shop work, during this period of two years, greater progress is made by the pupil in the actual handling of tools and machinery and the general understanding of trade processes than is made by an apprentice under the usual shop instruction where the apprentice has spent at least three years in learning his trade.

In addition to this, bookwork in mathematics, English, civics and United States history, built up around the activities of the shop and surrounding city life, have developed powers of thinking which place each pupil on a plane at least equal to that attained by pupils who have devoted all their time to the study of academic subjects in traditional school courses. Mechanical drawing, which is classed as a part of the academic work, has taken the place of foreign languages, and many claim that it enables each pupil to express himself with a greater degree of clearness and facility perhaps than is attained by those who are studying some of the ancient languages.

It is hoped and expected that the graduates of this school will enter the various important industries of the city of Yonkers, willing to work with their hands, willing to promote the interests of the city, and to do all of this with an intelligence which will be beneficial to the community at large as well as to themselves.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

WASHINGTON POST—The four weeks' interval between the inauguration of President Wilson and the opening of the extra session of the sixty-third Congress affords time for the new administration to get into swing and permits the steering committee to complete the program of new legislation along Democratic lines which has been in course of preparation during the short session. This includes, besides revision of the tariff, upon which it is definitely agreed that action shall be taken, a number of tentative propositions which await the decision of the new President as to whether they shall be pressed for action at the coming session or go over until next winter. Particularly are Mr. Wilson's wishes to be consulted on the question of currency legislation, which, next to the tariff, outranks all other issues in general importance. The inquiries conducted by the two sections of the House finance committee developed the fact that a wide divergence of opinion exists in that quarter, and that unless outside influences are effectively exerted to compose the differences and hasten the framing of a measure acceptable to all factions, little or no progress is likely to be made in the near future. However, public interest naturally will be largely centered in the beginnings of the first Democratic regime in 16 years. Many things which customarily have been determined upon beforehand are awaiting announcement and execution. These, together with the mass of other business bulging on the immediate attention of President and cabinet, are calculated to crowd the coming weeks with gossip and actualities to an extent rarely experienced in putting the machinery in motion. Congress has filled the public eye while other matters political have hung fire, but if surface indications are borne out the temporary absence of the noise makers on the Hill should hardly be a matter of remark.

SPOKANE CHRONICLE—Form a new state. Unite eastern Washington with northern Idaho. Bring together the wealth of the Palouse wheat fields and the riches of the Coeur d'Alene—the apples of Wenatchee and the peaches of Lewiston—the white pines of Kootenai and the alfalfa of Yakima. Shape a grand, harmonious commonwealth, endowed with treasure never to be measured; and crown the hills of Spokane

with a massive capitol, worthy of the wonderful young state that is to share the name of the greatest of Americans. Beautiful dream, isn't it? Beautiful—but a dream. Splendid coworkers would be these men of northern Idaho; and their interests are linked closely with those of the people who dwell on this side of the needless boundary. But—When these good neighbors have really decided that they wish to be divorced from the counties of the south; when the people of southern Idaho are so foolish as to vote to be rid of the bottomless treasure box of Shoshone; when the west side towns are convinced that the gold-tipped grain lands and the valleys red with apples have no place in the Evergreen state; when the citizens of this region cease to be proud of the growing cities, the busy harbors, the matchless forests, the ever changing beauty of mountain and plain and sea that can be found beyond the Cascade range—then it will be time to shock sober New England, self-satisfied New York and the solid South into indignant spasms by asking that two more members of the United States Senate be given to the far Northwest. A dream—a pretty dream. But there are better things to do than dreaming. Better to push partisan foolishness farther aside on election day. Better to choose with care the strongest, most able, most patriotic men for Congress and for the seats at Boise and Olympia. Better, having chosen them well, to keep them there till they win the experience and influence that will make them more powerful in state or nation. Better to seek closer union, clearer understanding, increased harmony among the people of the inland empire—in business, in political affairs, in all things for the public good on both sides of that invisible boundary line.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES

The sixty-sixth annual report of the Pennsylvania railroad... again demonstrates the greatness of this system, and incidentally contributes its testimony to the improvement in general business last year. The operating revenues of the system for 1912 foot up \$374,096,179, an increase of \$37,612,307 over the previous year. Out of this sum there was paid for operating expenses and taxes a total of nearly \$292,000,000, an increase of more than \$30,500,000 over 1911. A business of the magnitude indicated by these totals requires rare executive ability, and the Pennsylvania has been very fortunate in this respect, so much so that it is recognized as the standard of efficiency in the railroad world.

Report of Penn. Railroad

Considered a Dream

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

DAY BY DAY
Success, oh, please inform us
Just how it is you're won.
"By a continuous performance
Of humble tasks well done."

Aguinaldo, whom some have called "the George Washington of the Philippines," has encountered the same difficulties that are ever to be found in the path of one who would be a leader. When he was actively engaged in fighting his country's battles he was called a self-seeking adventurer, by some, and since he has been living the life of a modest private citizen, the same people remind him that he is "suspiciously quiet." There may still be in store for him ample opportunities for proving his real worth.

FITTING

The prisoner, penning his last adieu
As he from jail was breaking.
Wrote to his jailor: "Please excuse
The liberty I'm taking."

"The largest afloat" is the one specification that applies to nearly every new battleship for which bids for building are received.

NATURALLY

"Whenever I look up and see the aviators soaring about I cannot help thinking they are overdoing things."
"Well, won't you please tell me where else they could do them?"

EXPERT

"Is Wilkinson pretty successful as a gardener?"
"Decidedly so. Several times within the last few years he has grown vegetables that looked almost like their pictures shown in the seed catalogue."

J. S. PISHON RESIGNS

J. S. Pishon, who for 18 years has been treasurer of E. H. Rollins & Sons, bankers, has resigned. The position will be filled by C. E. Carlton, acting as assistant treasurer.

WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

COLBY STUDENTS SELECT COLLEGE DEBATING TEAMS

WATERVILLE, Me.—The first and second debating teams for Colby College have just been selected as follows: First team—E. C. Marrison, '13, Bridgton; David Jack '14, Winslow; L. G. Shesong '13, Greenville Junction; second team—John Wells '13, New Britain, Conn.; R. A. Putnam '13, York Village, and L. W. Grant '15, Allston, Mass.

The first in the series of debates in the interscholastic debating league will take place March 13. Colburn Classical Institute and Oak Grove Seminary will debate at Vassalboro; Skowhegan high school and Madison high school at Skowhegan, and Waterville high school and Fairfield high school at Fairfield.

The college has reached the one hundredth anniversary of the passage by the Massachusetts Legislature of the act incorporating the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, later Waterville College, still later Colby University, and now Colby College.

Harold Small '15 has just been elected to manage the dramatic club for the remainder of the season to fill the vacancy left by F. H. Dabur '13 of Waterville, who has not returned to college.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—The seventh annual farmers week is being held at the University of Maine under the auspices of the college of agriculture. There is a good registration and the speakers include John A. Roberts, state commissioner of agriculture; President R. J. Aley of the university; W. H. Darrow, Prof. G. E. Simmons of the department of agronomy; Professor Slate; W. G. Hutton, president of the Maine Seed Improvement Association; Dr. Raymond Pearl, biologist at the Maine experiment station; and A. W. Jones of the Maine department of agriculture.

At the recent Maine state bar examinations held at Bangor the following students and graduates of the Maine law school passed successfully: M. V. Doten, Calais; Charles W. Dow, Caribou; W. H. Dwyer, Biddeford; M. R. Geary, Bangor; B. D. Harvey, Haverhill, Mass.; C. K. Keegan, Van Buren; L. V. McDougall, East Boothbay; Frank Powers, Lewiston; E. E. Sawyer, North Anson; and W. S. Wood, Randolph, Vt.

The musical clubs are taking the first part of the year this week through Aroostook county, giving concerts in Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield, Mars Hill and Blaine; Houlton and Milo.

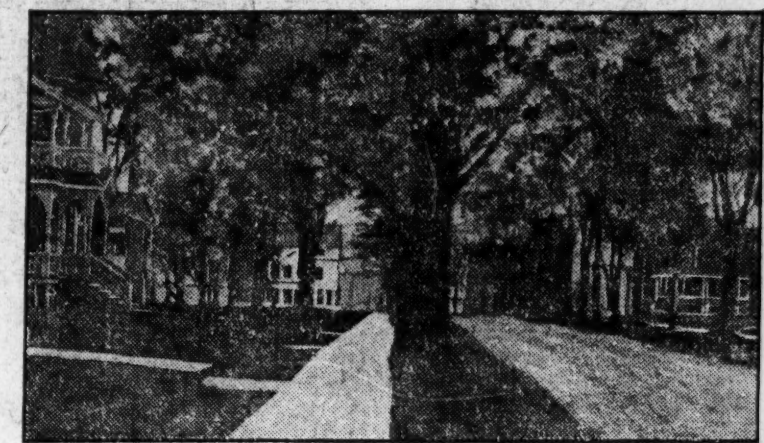
MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—At a meeting of the athletic association in the gymnasium of Mt. Holyoke College. Tuesday a new constitution was read and adopted. A convention of the heads of the departments of physical culture of New England colleges will be held tomorrow afternoon. The business meeting held in the faculty parlor of Rockwell hall will be followed by exhibitions of Swedish and artistic gymnastics and a model basketball game in the gymnasium.

Thursday evening Bernice Maxwell '11 addressed the Young Women's Christian Association meeting on the college vacation Bible school.

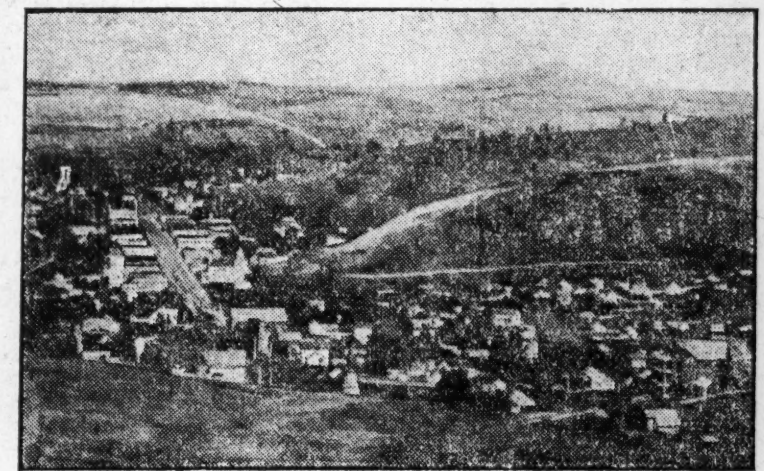
Henry M. Leipsinger, supervisor of lectures, board of education of New York city, will lecture to the college Thursday evening on "The Wider Use of School Houses."

TRINITY AVENUE IN LOWVILLE, N. Y.



LOWVILLE, N. Y.—Surrounded by beautiful scenery and a rich farming country, Lowville is one of the attractive towns of the Black River valley. It is located about 60 miles north of Utica and has between 3000 and 4000 inhabitants.

PARTIAL VIEW OF COLFAX, WASH.



COLFAX, Wash.—Colfax is a thriving little town of about 2700 inhabitants, the county seat of Whitman county, situated in a prosperous farming district known as the Palouse country. Civic improvements in the last year have been marked, the principal feature being the laying of 2½ miles of paving within the city limits.

CHINA SEEKING WAY TO ELECT ITS PRESIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—One of the many difficulties which confronts a country like China on suddenly changing from monarchism to republicanism is the manner in which the chief executive shall be elected. In China the mass of the people know little or nothing of what is understood by popular election, and though there have been elections for provincial councils and so on, the suffrage in these was comparatively small, with the result that the average man in the world's youngest republic does not yet know the joy and the privilege of casting a vote for some favorite candidate.

China has just carried through the elections in the provinces, and from the six men thus elected are to be chosen those who will sit in the new parliament. Now arises the question as to how the President is to be elected.

Officials are in doubt as to whether the new parliament should undertake the duty, or whether the question should be referred to the country. As the latter method would be somewhat involved, it is probable that the former course will be adopted, and that a system approximating to that prevailing in France will be followed. At any rate, it is not expected that the President will be elected before the summer, and perhaps not until the autumn.

PORT VIEWED FOR MOROCCAN TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

BORDEAUX, France—General Lyautey on his return to Morocco left France via Bordeaux. On his arrival in the city he took the opportunity of visiting the quays and the port. To the mayor and the members of the Chamber of Commerce who accompanied him the general stated that his purpose in coming to Bordeaux was to study the facilities which the port provided for the development of Moroccan trade.

In cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce General Lyautey intends to make of Bordeaux a point of contact between France and Morocco.

AMUSEMENTS

WORLD'S GREATEST

AUTO SHOW

OPENS Tomorrow Eve.

—AND— All Next Week Mechanics Building Direction CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT, 8 to 11. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Melis, Gay, Zennatello, Blanchard. Comed. Ande-Caplet.

TOMORROW, 2 to 4:45. FIRST TIME IN AMERICA. THE BLUE FOREST. Melis, Anderson, Fisher, Swartz, the Potter, Ribbles, Sander, Comed. Ande-Caplet.

TOMORROW, 8 to 10:40. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Scatena, Sacchetti, Fornari, Comed. Lyford. Popular prices, 50c to \$2.50.

MONDAY, 8 to 11. ALMA. Melis, Gay, Zennatello, Rosel, Comed. Moranzoni.

WEDNESDAY, 8 to 11. SAMSON ET DAVID. Gay, Zennatello, Ribbles, Marcondes, Comed. Ande-Caplet.

SATURDAY, March 15, 8 to 11:20. ONLY APPEARANCE LINA CAVALIERI AND LUCIA MURATORE. CARMEN. Downtown Office, Steinert's 162 Bay State. Masses & Hamlin Plumas Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

TREMONT TEMPLE

Lecture by Edward Howard Elements of the GRIGGS Next Saturday Morning At 11 O'clock

THE Hotel and Travel Dept.

OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

is always at your service

and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

Address HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPARTMENT Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. Boston.

SOMERVILLE CHARTER PLAN NOT ADVANCED

Bill Providing for Commission Form of Government Gets "Next General Court" Decision After Committee Hearing

Following a hearing at the State House today on the bill for a commission form of government for the city of Somerville the committee on cities voted to report that the bill be referred to the next General Court. John Herbert, the petitioner, was the only one who spoke on the subject.

The bill proposes to vest the city government in a board of directors consisting of a mayor and directors of finance, public works, public property and public health and charities, respectively.

It is also proposed to have the school committee made up of the mayor and four others. Vacancies which may occur in the school board would be filled at a joint meeting of the board of directors and school committee.

A candidate for any of the elective positions could have his name placed in nomination by securing the signatures of 50 qualified voters to his nomination papers. The election ballot would bear no party designation.

The committee plans to hear also the petitioners for the bill to abolish the present police board of Fall River and substitute therefor a board elected by the people. At present there is a board of three appointed by the Governor. Since the present board came into operation there has been an element among the voters who have each year sought to have it abolished. So far the Legislature has taken the stand that the city is better governed under the present system.

Liquor Bills Transferred

In the House late Thursday the committee on liquor law formally asked to be discharged from further consideration of the measures on which it had not given a hearing, requesting that these subjects be turned over to the committee on legal affairs. This request was granted by the House.

This transfer was the direct result, it is said, of complaints by officials of temperance organizations that they had not been treated properly by the chairman of the liquor law committee during hearings.

Among the subjects which thus go to legal affairs are the bill for the repeal of the bar and bottle act of 1910 and the bill urged by the Anti-Saloon League to forbid the sale of liquor before 8 o'clock in the morning.

On a rising vote after considerable debate the House ordered to a third reading the "firearms" bill, so-called, which provides that no person may purchase a firearm without first securing a permit from the proper local authorities.

On motion of Representative Washburn of Worcester the bill doubling bounties paid by the state to agricultural societies for poultry premiums was reconsidered and substituted for an adverse committee report.

Representative Webster of Boxford offered an order which was referred to the joint rules committee asking for certain information on the subject of taxing securities in financial institutions.

Information is asked (1) "concerning the probable amount and value of taxable securities or other intangible forms of property, or evidences of property, deposited with national banks, trust companies and savings banks and inaccessible to the tax commissioners or to any assessors"; (2) "what legislation, if any, has been proposed by him or by his predecessors in office to make the said forms of property available for taxation, with the reasons for and against such legislation"; (3) "the practicability and desirability of giving the tax commissioner such authority in respect to savings banks and trust companies as would enable him to have access to the securities of other personal property deposited with them or to the records thereof."

The state board of education sent to the House a special report recommending that the board be given authority to supervise the work of three textile schools in the commonwealth, located at Fall River, New Bedford and Lowell.

Numerous bills were passed to be enacted in the Senate late Thursday, among them being the hatpin bill. All these bills now go to Governor Foss for his signature.

The amendment to the bill for gathering information as to the wages of women and minors was adopted. It provides that every employer of women and minors shall keep a register of names, addresses and occupations and shall, on request of the commission on labor and industry or of the director of statistics, permit the commission or its agents, or the director of statistics or his agent, to inspect the register and to examine such parts of the books and records of employers as relate to the wages paid to women and minors. The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading.

Among the committee reports made Thursday were the following: In the House:

Education—Bill to require school committees to permit them temporary use of rooms or halls in school buildings for public or educational purposes or political discussion when the school is not in actual session. The bill does not apply to Boston.

Liquor Law—Leave to withdraw on bill to permit saloons to keep open until 12 o'clock at night.

Street Railways—Leave to withdraw on bill providing for elevated station at Hancock street in Charlestown.

Judiciary—Bill authorizing the district attorney for Suffolk county to appoint

TWO MEMBERS OF BROOKLINE BOARD CHANGE

Two new members of Brookline's board of selectmen were elected at the town meeting Thursday and three other members were reelected. The new members are Ernest B. Dane and William Craig. The reelected members are Philip S. Parker, Walter J. Cusick and Payson Dana. There was no opposition, all five having been nominated at the citizens' caucus last month.

There was only one contest for office, a place on the water board. The total vote was 2528. No license was retained 1380 to 865.

Timothy J. Burke, chairman of the water board for the past 12 years, defeated George H. Hooper, being reelected by 1807 votes to Hooper's 670. The number of women voting for the school committee was 175.

Thursday night the article authorizing the town treasurer to borrow \$800,000 in anticipation of taxes was passed. Miss Martha W. Edgerly, Miss Sarah Train and Miss Annie Rooney, with the board of selectmen, were constituted a board of overseers of the poor, and Jerry Bond and Arthur G. Wood were elected field drivers. Mr. Bond was also elected pound keeper. The meeting then adjourned to March 19 to take up the remaining articles in the town warrant.

NEW STORAGE BATTERY TO BE TRIED OUT HERE

(Continued from page one)

battery car can be operated at a cost of 16 cents a car mile, while a standard steam train car is operated at a standard cost of \$1 a mile. The battery car can be stopped and started at an unappreciable cost, while the same operation with a steam train is estimated to cost \$5. The new car, batteries and all, is sold for \$18,000. It will run 120 miles with one charge. An hour is required for recharging.

On the trip yesterday a stop of an hour was made at Poughkeepsie, where the party had luncheon and the batteries were recharged for the last and longer lap of the journey.

Those in the party were E. J. Wright, general superintendent; C. F. Smith, general superintendent of passenger transportation; L. F. Vosburgh, general passenger agent; G. H. Wilson, superintendent of the electric division; C. K. Broadhead, trainmaster of the electric division; E. B. Katter, chief engineer of electric traction, all of the New York Central railroad; R. H. Beach, president of the Beach Car Company, and the following men connected with the Federal Storage Battery Company: R. A. Bachman, vice-president and general manager; J. P. Warren, an engineer; M. E. Harvey, a director; E. J. Ross, Jr., an engineer; A. H. Dirk, an engineer; H. S. Baldwin, G. W. Remington and J. C. Clendennin, engineers of the General Electric Company.

A. R. Blodgett, an electrician, operated the new car on the run from New York while Herman Miller, an engineer of the New York Central, acted as pilot, reading the block signals.

RIVER DEEPENING PROJECT FEASIBLE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The plan to deepen the Hudson river from New York city to Troy to 27 feet presents no unusual engineering features, according to a special committee of the Albany Society of Civil Engineers who investigated the subject.

The completion of the barge canal, the Panama canal, the Canadian system of canals and other canal projects now contemplated, says the report, "means a great revival in handling freight by water transportation and this project should go hand in hand with the Hudson river projects so as to be ready for operation as soon as the other projects are completed."

three assistants, at a salary of \$4500 each.

In the Senate: Harbors and Lands—Resolve to extend the time of the report of the Merrimack valley waterway board to the second Wednesday in January, 1914. Representative Keenan dissents.

Public Lighting—Leave to withdraw to James F. Griffin on his petition that no charge shall be made for the use of a gas meter.

Public Institutions—Leave to withdraw to James F. Timilty on his petition that all officers and employees of the state prison be given their regular turn for day duty unless they shall request to be left on night duty for a definite or indefinite time; that officers and employees of the prison shall be reimbursed for the six days' salary now kept from them under chapter 450, acts of 1908.

Senator Johnson of Nahant offered an order that the committee on roads and bridges may visit Haverhill, Lawrence and Lynn and town of Revere on or before March 16.

TAXATION BILLS ARE HEARD

Representative Jewett of Lowell spoke before the legislative committee on taxation late Thursday on several bills dealing with amendments to the constitution to provide a more equitable method of taxation, on which a series of hearings is to be given.

TO BE ON BROOKLINE BOARD



ERNEST B. DANE



WILLIAM CRAIG

HUERTA'S MEN AND NEW CHIEF TO SEEK REBELS

MEXICO CITY—Brig.-Gen. Samuel Garcia Cuellar will command 10,000 troops in the campaign against the rebels in the north at an early date. Already 2000 men, in addition to those already dispatched, are preparing to proceed to Coahuila to oppose the rebels under Venustiano Carranza, the rebel Governor. Carranza now has 3000 men and six cannon. His forces are spread from Lampasas through the eastern half of Coahuila.

His men have taken La Rabia ranch, the property of General Trevino, now Governor of the state of Nuevo Leon. The government is moving troops into Monclova and Mesquite, where the main body of the Carranzistas are said to be, and is daily expecting engagements to be reported at these points.

Rafael Tapia, one of the most powerful of the Maderistas, with 150 of his men, has surrendered to the federals at Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

WASHINGTON—State department officials are not disturbed by the report that a Mexican federal gunboat was to be sent to shell the town of Guaymas, Sonora, in which there are 350 American residents.

Alfonso Madero, brother of the former Mexican President, is in Washington on a secret mission. He says he does not intend to confer with Secretary of State Bryan. It is said that he is on his way north to meet his father and uncle in New York.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Observers here declare the stability of the Huerta regime in Mexico will rest on the outcome of activities in the next few weeks in Sonora.

It was learned that Maderistas in Sonora have prepared to make simultaneous attacks on practically every federal garrison in the state. That the garrison at Agua Prieta expected this attack was evident today, for the men were digging intrenchments. The constitutionalists have already destroyed the railroad bridges below and above Hermosillo.

PENNSYLVANIA PLANS
WORK AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in his first report for the company, issued recently, makes it plain that Philadelphia is to take first place in the improvement undertakings of the company.

President Rea declares that the passenger transportation problem of the Pennsylvania railroad at Philadelphia now "is to provide increased terminal facilities and approaches for approximately 20 years for lines which equal eight double-track railroads."

With regard to grade crossings, President Rea announces for the Pennsylvania railroad a new policy, and urges that state legislation "will be so framed in the public interest as to enable either the state, the municipalities or the railroads to take the initiative in the abolition of existing crossings, and to co-operate in carrying on the work by providing a fair and equitable division of the expenditure, as do the laws of New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Ohio and other states."

Then he outlines certain improvements, as follows:

"The company has in contemplation many important and extensive necessary improvements, such as the improvements of Broad street station, Philadelphia, and its approaches and facilities; improvements on the Allegheny division; the elimination of grade crossings and elevation of tracks on the New York division from Colonia eastward, through the city of Rahway to Bay Way, Elizabeth, and a slight change of line in the city of Elizabeth, where the line has already been elevated."

"It also contemplates the abolition of additional grade crossings in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Lilly, Johnstown, Freeport, Wilkesburg, Pittsburgh and other points on its lines. The company also has in contemplation the construction of a new double-track steel bridge over the Allegheny river, at Kiskiminetas junction, on an improved line, to take the place of the present single-track bridge."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
HAS IRON ORE DEPOSITS

WASHINGTON—The United States geological survey has published as Bulletin 503 a report on the iron ore deposits of the Eagle mountains in Riverside county, Cal., by E. C. Harder. The examination and mapping of these deposits from the first detailed investigation of the iron ores of California were made by the federal survey, and were a continuation of similar investigations in the Iron Springs district, in southwestern Utah, made several years ago.

The Eagle mountain range is one of a large number of bare ranges of rocky mountains in the Mojave and Colorado deserts.

The principal iron ores occur on the north limb of the dome in a chain of discontinuous deposits, six and one-half miles long, trending across the summit of the range in a northwesterly direction. The ore bearing zone reaches in places a width of 4000 feet, but individual ore deposits do not exceed 500 feet in width. A moderate estimate of the total quantity of mixed ore and gangue material available in the deposits now exposed, assuming that they extend several hundred feet down, is about 75,000,000 tons. Of this quantity about four-fifths is assumed to be ore, most of it of very high grade.

No iron ore has been mined in the district, the principal obstacle to the establishment of the iron industry in southern California being the absence of fuel. The nearest deposits of coking coal are in Colorado, the lignites and bituminous coals of Washington and Oregon being unsuitable for this purpose. It seems likely, however, that before many years extensive mining operations will be started in the Alaskan coal fields, and then large quantities of coking coal will be shipped to Pacific coast ports, thus making possible the establishing of blast furnaces and steel plants.

LEHIGH MINES CURTAIL WORK

NEW YORK—The Lehigh Valley Coal Company announced on Thursday that work in its mines will be suspended for three days each work for the present. Large stocks of coal and poor demand for fuel are given as the reason.

ARBITERS TO MEET MONDAY

NEW YORK—The three arbitrators named to settle the difference between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and 54 eastern railroads will hold their first meeting in this city Monday.

PUBLICITY IS WANTED FOR N. E. UPLIFT

(Continued from page one)

an individual finds it difficult to reach. Such a fruit growers' association in Maine sold its crop of 1912 in European markets without inspection, and much of it before arrival at a decided advance over shippers' rates.

"Your committee should urge not only such legislation by the states as will best protect the industry, but the organization of local fruit growers' associations in every fruit section under such conditions as will insure most to the individual grower.

"Your committee should urge action looking to the encouragement of growers in building storage houses consistent with preservation and protection of the fruit by individuals or associations.

"It may be well to recommend to the Chamber of Commerce the preparation of definite plans for the construction of storage centers for general distribution as a direct means of equalizing the supply and establishing more harmonious relations. The heaviest burden resting on our fruit industry is the large per cent of inferior product. To its elimination by more systematic and thorough work attention must be given and the carton box and fancy package become at once an educator and promoter.

"The Chamber of Commerce can render most effective service by aiding in removing oppressive restrictions and unequal or burdensome charges in transportation, increasing storage facilities at all terminal points and stimulating the establishment of public market places in all towns and cities in sufficient number to accommodate all sections and under such regulations as will first of all safeguard the interests of the producer."

The delegates and friends will be the guests of the agricultural committee and a group of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a dinner at the American house tonight. Styled as a "New England Agricultural Dinner," nothing but New England products will be served on the table.

Cyrus C. Miller, president of the Bronx and chairman of the mayor's market commission of New York, will speak on "Best Methods of Marketing Farm Products," and George Woodruff, founder of the first land bank in the United States, will discuss "Rural Credit."

A mass meeting for home makers is to be held Saturday afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club, on Joy street, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs and the New England Home Economics Association. Mrs. Julian Heath of New York will speak on the "Housewives' League," Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, on "Information Centers for Housewives," and George C. Purinton, manager of Charles River Cooperative Society, on "Cooperative Buying."

The final session of the two days' rural conference under the auspices of the department of social and public service of the American Unitarian Association took place yesterday in Channing hall. Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard, president of the Country Church Association, presided.

E. L. Morgan, community field agent of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who addressed the meeting, said that a community program should be like a business firm's program, a long-term plan, which everybody in the community has worked out.

The Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, field secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, spoke on "The Cooperation of the Churches With Each Other and With Other Social Forces." He began by reference to President Wilson's inaugural address, which he said was "one of the most remarkable and original addresses ever given and fit for this or any religious occasion." His sentiments were heartily applauded.

"The trouble with the church in social service," he said, "is that it hears so much and does so little."

During an informal discussion which followed as to what the church is doing for the poor of the municipalities Professor Carver said: "I prophesy that within three generations the Salvation Army will become the rich man's church; not because it gets its rich men ready-made, but because it is making rich men out of poor men."

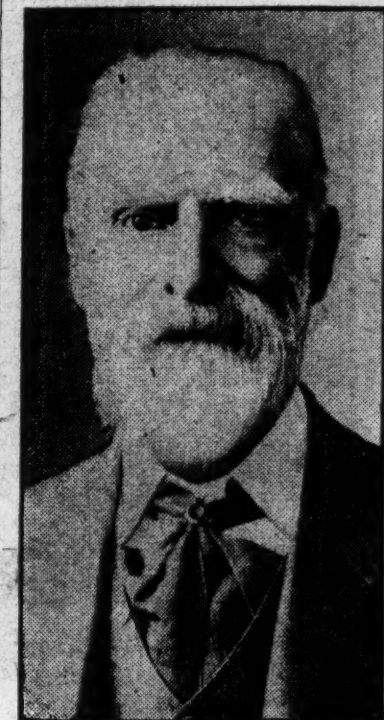
The last speaker was President Kenyon L. Butterfield of the Massachusetts Agricultural College on "The Call of the Country Parish." He said that the church could serve the very useful purpose of helping a community to be sweeter, sounder and finer. Of all proposals as to rural uplift he said that the most to be favored is the one that calls for the development of the tens of thousands of communities.

LAND COURT JUDGE
SALARY INCREASE
PURPOSE OF BILL

The committee on public service heard two bills this morning. The first was on the petition of ex-Senator George I. Barnes of Weymouth, asking that the salaries of the judge and associate judge of the land court of Massachusetts be raised to \$8000 per year. Now they receive \$6000. Ex-Senator Vinson of Boston, Fred Wright of Pittsfield and Walter E. Coulson of Lawrence spoke in favor. There was no opposition.

District Attorney Higgins of Middlesex, Atwill of Essex, Stiles of Worcester and Kenny of Bristol counties, Attorney General Swift, ex-Senator Apsey of Cambridge and Senator Montague of Boston all favored a bill to establish a sliding scale of salary increases for members of the district police. Representative W. H. Wyman of Abington opposed the bill.

BRITISH ENVOY LEAVES TO SAY HIS FAREWELLS



(Copyright by Chickering)
THE RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE
Ambassador from Great Britain

WASHINGTON—James Bryce, ambassador from Great Britain, who is about to retire and will leave Washington today for Ottawa to say farewell to the Duke of Connaught, Governor-general of Canada, and other officials of the Dominion government, will be a house guest of the Governor-general during his stay in Ottawa. The ambassador also has accepted an invitation to a dinner in his honor by the Canadian Club.

U. S. EXHIBIT AT KNOXVILLE SHOW SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Favorable action having been taken by the Senate, there is a good chance that the House will concur in committing the government to a \$250,000 expenditure for a government exhibit at the national conservation exposition, at Knoxville, Tenn., in September. This action has been urged by the House committee on industrial arts and expositions.

The purposes of the exposition will be to promote modern scientific methods in agriculture, the preservation of timber supply, the regulation of stream flow, power, and navigation, the diminution of floods and droughts, the protection of domestic water supply, the improvement of the condition and value of wood lots, development of navigable waterways, drainage of swamp areas, more economic methods of production and utilization of mineral wealth, protection of wild bird and animal life, and the increase of efficiency on all important lines, including educational development, the introduction of domestic economy and vocational training in public schools, rural life development, and good roads.

The plans are being managed by a committee composed of Gifford Pinchot, former government forester, and president of the National Conservation Association; Don Carlos Ellis of the government forest service; P. P. Claxton, federal commissioner of education; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau, department of commerce and labor; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley; Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, president of the southern commercial congress; Logan W. Page, director of the United States office of public roads; Mrs. Mary H. Able, home economics expert; Bradford Knapp of the department of agriculture; Joseph A. Holmes, director of the United States bureau of mines; Rep. Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, president of the national rivers and harbors congress; Senator Luke Lee of Tennessee, and Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Education and Cooperative Union.

The management is in the hands of a local board of directors composed of business men of Knoxville, who have associated with them members of the faculty of the University of Tennessee.

TEXAS CITY
TO HAVE BIG
COTTON PLANT

HOUSTON, Tex.—Houston is to have a \$1,000,000 cotton-handling plant, according to plans which have been perfected by leading cotton men, lumber men and oil men of this city. Practically one-fourth of the necessary funds have been subscribed, and work on the plant is to begin at once in order to be ready for handling next season's crop.

Work at present, however, will merely be an initial step and it is expected to complete the plant during the ensuing three or four years until it shall surpass anything of the kind in the world. An option has been obtained on a 240-acre tract of land fronting on the Houston ship canal, and a committee of prominent business men has been named to secure stock subscriptions.

It is estimated that the plant ultimately will be valued at \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000.

SEPARATION OF RAILROADS IS DEMANDED

Led by Louis D. Brandeis, Many Business and Professional Men Declare for Independence of the Boston & Maine System

MERGER IS DEFENDED

Recommendations for a solution of the railroad situation in Massachusetts will be drawn up by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce based on the views given yesterday at the all-day hearing and presented later to the members of the chamber for their vote.

Separation of the Boston & Maine railroad from the New York, New Haven & Hartford system was declared by many Massachusetts business men to be imperative before the board of directors.

Louis D. Brandeis was the pivotal figure of the day and with Charles H. Jones, Edward A. Filene, Ralph S. Bauer, Bernard J. Rothwell and Joseph B. Eastman, argued for separation as the ultimate necessity against William H. Coolidge, counsel of the Boston & Maine and New Haven systems and personal representative of Charles S. Mellen, Maj. Henry L. Higginson and John F. Moors.

Mr. Brandeis, in speaking at the afternoon session, said that the New Haven was not in financial condition to manage properly all its many properties; that it was so large and so complex a system that it was beyond the power of one man or one group of men to control it for the good of themselves and the public; and lastly, as it was a monopoly it lacked the proper incentive to furnish adequate service.

"The fact that we are here today," he said, "is due to the inexorable law that nothing is settled until it is settled right. On June 18, 1909, the merger of these two railroad systems was authorized by the state, and immediately afterward the federal government dropped the suit it had undertaken to dissolve the two companies."

"I tell you that the times just after the merger were singularly favorable as times go. From 1909 to the present day the New Haven road has had an ever-increasing gross revenue, increasing largely and steadily. The public was so favorably disposed that it assented to many increases in the rates for both passengers and freight. The increases in passenger rates netted the system \$2,000,000. If the problem could have been settled by a merger it would have been done at this time, but it was not."

"The gross earnings of the road have constantly increased," he went on, "and the net earnings have fallen off constantly in both systems. Last January, which was a very good railroad month, the road suffered a net loss of \$300,000. The outcry against the road has brought some improvements in the last few months, for the public demand had to be listened to—else it would become insufferable."

"What the road ought to do in the interest of its stock and bond holders, as well as its patrons, is to jettison every bit of its outside holdings and keep only what is the actual New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad."

"Separation seems necessary. How this is done, few of us care. We hope for voluntary separation, but if the men who have unwisely brought the two systems together will not separate them, then there is nothing left but for the state to exercise the right that it clearly holds."

Edward A. Filene said that he had favored the merger in 1909, but had been forced to come to the opposite view.

Major Higginson said that he came to the meeting of his own accord to speak as a friend of the New Haven and its merger with the Boston & Maine. He said he had favored railroad merging and was opposed to state ownership.

Bernard J. Rothwell argued for the dissolution of the present holding company and railroad monopoly in New England.

Atty. Coolidge argued at length to show that the railroad situation was improving, and that attacks on Mr. Mellen had done more to retard the railroad development than any adverse business condition.

\$63,250,000
B. & O. BOND
PLAN APPROVED

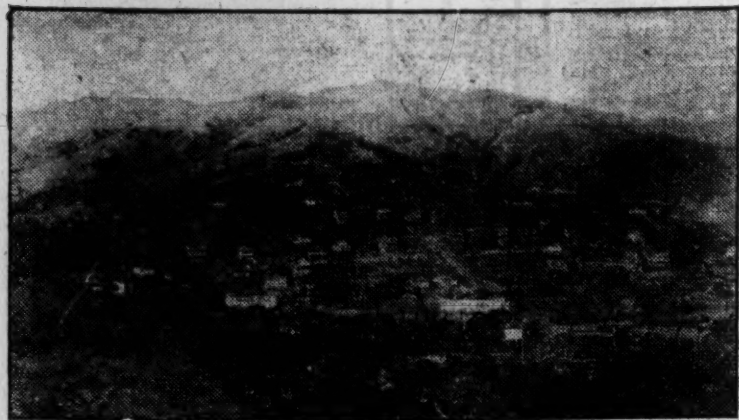
BALTIMORE—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has secured from the public service commission its tentative approval of the company's proposed issue of \$63,250,000 of 4½ per cent convertible gold bonds, and also authority to issue \$57,500,000 of new stock, into which the bonds may be converted at 110.

The company has two plans for the use of this money. It has \$50,000,000 of notes falling due on June 1. It may use part of the money to be secured by this new issue to pay these notes, or if it can get favorable terms it may extend the notes and spend on improvements a large part of the money to be received from the sale of the bonds.

The entire issue has been underwritten at 3 per cent and will yield the company \$38,506,250. Its ability to pay off the \$50,000,000 of notes when they come due will, it is expected, enable the company to make very favorable terms for the renewal of a large part of them and make available much of the money in improvements and betterments.

MILL VALLEY, BEAUTIFUL SPOT
DRAWS SAN FRANCISCO PEOPLE

Suburb, Reached by Eleven-Mile Ferry and Electric Train Ride, Nestled Among Mountains Whose Attractions Are Little Affected by Village



General view of village of Mill Valley, Cal., showing mountainous surroundings

MILL VALLEY, Cal.—Though one is not apt to often associate a picturesque village, tucked away where the original mountainous beauty is hardly disturbed, with a large seacoast city in the United States, yet San Francisco has such a suburb. Hundreds of her business and professional people find that peace to be found nowhere so well as in "near-to-nature places" in their comfortable and pleasing homes in Mill Valley. A ride across the blue waters of the harbor on a ferry steamer and then by electric train, in all 11 miles, brings them to this picturesque village nestled in wooded canyons and ravines.

On the southern side of the Golden Gate the great city builds up upon its hills; across the channel on the northern side is the green fringe of Marin county, from which rise the heights of Mt. Tamalpais, and at the foot of the mountain, between two spurs of hills, lies this little home town.

Mill Valley's name dates back almost to the time when the valley was a Spanish rancho. A sawmill was built to cut the timber needed to build the little Spanish port of Yerba Buena into the newly named city of San Francisco. And more than half a century afterward its romantic ruins, still standing, gave the name to Mill Valley.

The town now numbers about 5000 residents; principally San Franciscans who love what they call "the most beautiful suburb of San Francisco—the Switzerland of America." Thousands of tourists visit the town yearly, as it is the starting point of the "crookedest railroad in the world," the Mt. Tamalpais Scenic railroad.

A splendid school system, a well-stocked Carnegie library, an Outdoor Art Club, a bank, electric light plant, a water system fed directly by cold mountain streams, and an appropriately planned system of artistic streets, roads and trails, make Mill Valley, in addition to its natural beauty, a town ranking with other model suburbs in civic pride. Its early history is highly interesting. The Tamal Indians were the first dwellers in the valley; their trails are used today by the thousands who delight in tramping through the wooded hills above the town proper. As part of an immense tract Miss Valley next passed into the hands of an old Spanish family, through one of the early Castilian grants. After the coming of the Americans to California the valley passed through several ownerships until it was established as a town in 1888.

So the little town sprang up in the valley at the foot of the mountain, surrounded by hills covered with a virgin growth of redwood, madrone, oak and chaparral. The scores of boulder-lined mountain streams that find their way down into the valley are bordered with the giant woodwardia ferns, with moss and fairy maidenshair. In the spring the surrounding hills are mantled in green, with colorful golden beds of poppies. This verdure continues until long after most of California has turned to a soft tan brown at the end of the rainless summer.

All the original beauty of hills and valley has remained through the years. The well-made hard roads follow the natural bend of the streams and the canyons. Each home builder has with care fashioned his bungalow so that the trees may stand as they have always stood, so that boulders covered with moss and ferns may still grace the "dell" just below his living room window and the mountain streams continue along through his garden. The grounds remain uncluttered of wild flowers; creeping vines and bushes grow on in their natural home. The home builder discovers that nature has forgotten but one thing—the roses; but these he adds so that sunny side walls, groups of rocks and rustic arched gateways may be brilliant with Gold of Ophir, Dorothy Perkins and tiny white rose clusters.

The Mill Valley bungalows are built usually in a low, rambling California style, nestling each in its own particular canyon—among the trees or half-hidden among rocks at the turn of a stream. However, the favorite home site is the steep slope of some hill where the home builder places his dwelling, very much like the chalets that cling to the sides of the Alps; and one's ingenuity and imagination are often tested in discovering how he may reach these houses, until he finds the usual hospitable trail with its helpful log steps winding up among the trees and rocks. The living room is the family center, built large and comfortable and usually paneled with native California redwoods, waxed and polished, and finished in their own soft natural colors. Logs in the

great fireplace crackle cheerily during the rainy season or when the pearly fogs whip across the hills from the Pacific. The wide windows always are planned to frame a beautiful view of Mt. Tamalpais or a charming blue bit of bay, with San Francisco and Alcatraz gleaming white in the distance.

But what may be said to be the most distinctive feature of Mill Valley as a home town is the delightful informality of the home and town life. One feels equally welcome, whether from the mountain, the field, the shop or the office, whether in "jeans" or broadcloth. Hospitality is in the atmosphere—the make-up of the homes spells it; from the wide log steps of the trails to the chairs within. The city business man enjoys the restful quietness of the roads and trails. He can put on his tramping boots and climb over the ridges from his back door to a hundred and one places of interest—rock springs, cascades, hidden canyons, dim redwood groves, rocky trails sunny upland meadows and tumbling mountain streams. And at the end of an hour's tramp he may enjoy something that a tourist may come half across the continent to see—Muir woods, the famous national park donated to the government by William Keet, one of California's loveliest gardens, at the very door of Mill Valley.

NARRAGANSETT
SHIP CHANNEL
CALLED BOON

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—George H. Holmes of the Harbor Improvement Commission, declared on Thursday that the 30-foot channel in Narragansett Bay provided for in the rivers and harbors bill for which Congress appropriated \$927,000 will prove a long forward step for the business interests of this city.

Mr. Holmes expressed his belief that such a channel, brought under present plans, to Field's Point, will eventually mean its continuation to the city, and with the expenditure of \$2,000,000 by the city and state for dock and other improvements, will open the port to large draught vessels and will result in the rapid development of the waterfront.

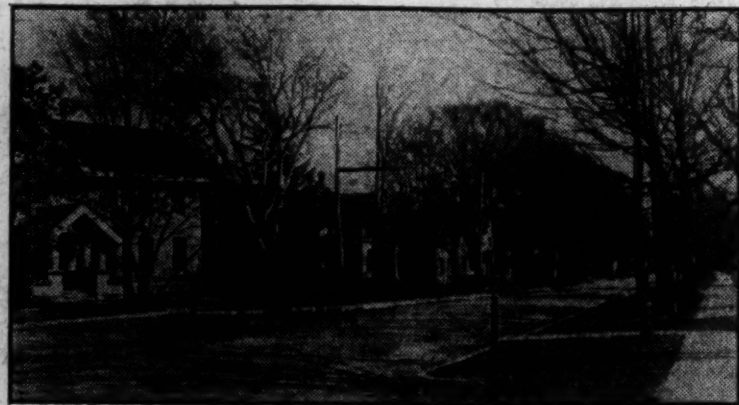
Mr. Holmes stated that as he understands the contemplated work, the \$927,000 appropriated by the government will be sufficient to carry the 30-foot channel to the head of the harbor. He also stated that the harbor improvement commission here has been working in harmony with the rivers and harbors committee.

Mr. Holmes said he believed that the 30-foot channel will ultimately mean that lines running large draught vessels will seek entrance here, and that the bringing of such lines to the city will be dependent entirely on facilities provided.

He said that the Fabre line officials have asserted that they would like to send large boats here, but that they are prevented by the lack of harbor and docking facilities.

In conjunction with the provision giving this city the 30-foot channel, amendment seven of the rivers and harbors bill was also passed, appropriating \$50,000 for continuing improvement of a harbor of refuge at Block island.

WHITE WATER AVENUE, FT. ATKINSON



FT. ATKINSON, Wis.—Bustling little city of about 4000 inhabitants on Rock river near the southern line of the state. Named after General Atkinson, who built a stockade or fort here in the Black Hawk war. This fort is now a manufacturing city, the center of the lower Wisconsin dairy interest, the leading city in postal receipts for its size in Wisconsin and a home town. The accompanying view is of one of the residence streets.

PORT ARTHUR INDUSTRIES GROW

Good Transportation Facilities, Nearby Iron Ore and Water Power Lead to Establishment of Large Manufacturing Plants

SHIPMENTS GREAT

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—This city of 17,000 population is rapidly developing into a manufacturing center as well as an important shipping point.

Situated at the head of navigation, 1700 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean, she is Canada's most inland port, the point where the Canadian Northern, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways meet steamships from the east, near great quantities of iron ore and within easy reach of a waterfall 110 feet high, Port Arthur's remarkable growth is not difficult to explain.

The city is also an attractive home place. Built on a hillside, it provides an abundance of attractive sites. It is one of the pioneers in municipal ownership, operating its own public utilities. Its streets are wide, permanently paved, with concrete sidewalks, and are well lighted.

Socially and educationally the advantages are many, including good schools,

churches, clubs, fraternal organizations and theaters. Special attention is paid by the municipal industrial bureau to the house problem, aiming to supply comfortable homes at moderate rentals. On arriving at Port Arthur, by boat or rail, the visitor first sees a group of buildings comprising the Canadian Pacific railway station, the Prince Arthur hotel, built and operated by the Canadian Northern railway, and the city industrial and publicity bureau.

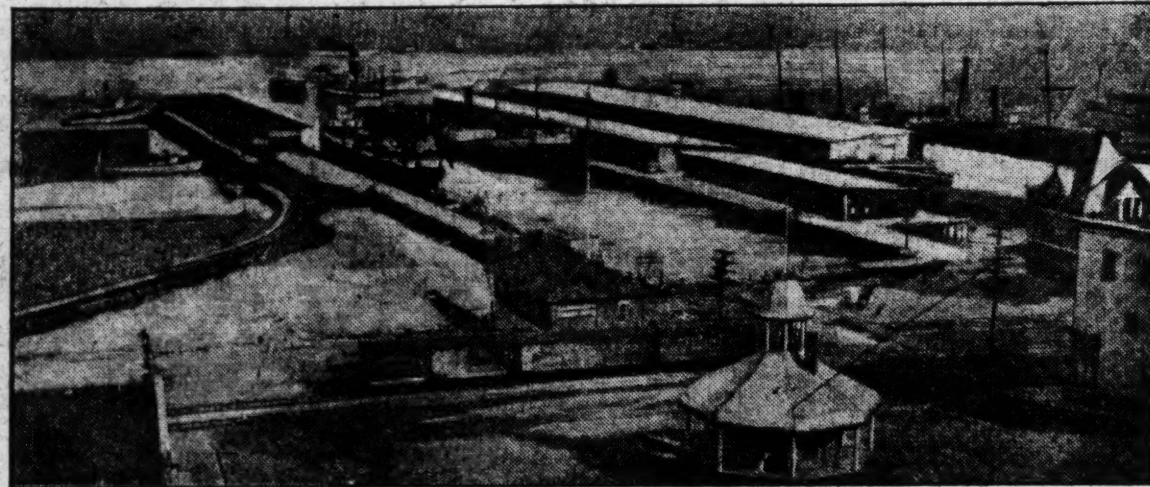
Terraces on which many of the residences are built rise to a height of 250 feet, and many streets are boulevarded and lined with foliage. Four mountain streams flow through the city, adding much to its beauty. From almost any point a fine panoramic view of Thunder bay is to be had; also a view of the cliffs of Sleeping Giant. On the north, south and west mountain ranges tower up at a distance of 10 miles or more from the city.

Port Arthur is the judicial center for the Thunder bay section, and the government offices of the district, such as crown lands, timber and other bureaus, are located here. The Collegiate Institute has a native stone building costing \$150,000. Education is free and is under a system of compulsory attendance up to the age of 16 years. There is at the several schools an attendance of nearly 2000 pupils. The business structures as

well as the postoffice, customhouse, municipal and other public buildings are of substantial and attractive character. Agricultural opportunities are emphasized, as land is rich and yields abundantly. For instance, it is claimed that potato crops of 550 bushels to the acre are not uncommon.

The Canadian Northern railway grain elevator here, said to be the largest in the world, with its storehouse has a capacity of 950,000 bushels. Nearly 100,000,000 bushels of grain is shipped from this city annually. Two hundred miles of track and 5000 men, with a yearly payroll of \$3,000,000, are required to handle transportation, and the terminal facilities are being practically doubled.

One of the newer industries is a wagon building plant, representing an investment of \$350,000, and preparations are in progress for a \$2,000,000 plant for building railway rolling stock. The Western Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company's plant represents an expenditure of \$1,500,000 and includes what is claimed to be the largest drydock on the Great lakes. A coke plant has a capacity of 200 tons a day. The great plant of the Canadian Northern Coal & Ore Dock Company is being enlarged to double its present capacity. The Pigeon River Lumber Company's mills have a capacity of 50,000,000 feet of lumber a year.



Section of waterfront, Port Arthur, Ont., where three great western railways meet steamships of the east

IS THE NATIONAL
SENATE REMOVABLE?

APPREHENDING four years of silence, the new Vice-President of the United States embraced the opportunity of the inauguration to deliver to the Senate, over which he is to preside with complete suppression of himself, his opinion of that body. He did it in a speech which has this merit: it will not be forgotten. Whenever in the course of the proceedings, during the period in which Mr. Marshall presides, a weary statesman turns his deep senatorial eyes to the presiding chair, in silent wondering as to the opinion which the near-President—and yet so far from President—has of the Senate, he will need but to refer to the deliverance of March 4, 1913.

The speech was timely, it grasped the first moment of a public man's elevation to the high pedestal of the vice-presidency, which was as well the last moment of time when he could tell the Senate even the fraction of his thought. More: the vanishing Senate was there. Senators returning to their homes would carry into their retirement an estimate of the value of the Senate they had helped to create. Their wives were there, and the wives of the new Senators. The new Vice-President recognized it all, when he discovered that he spoke within the hearing of the beauty, culture and statecraft of his land. It was the opportunity to set out the Senate of the United States in its true relation to the government and to the people, to symbolize in some fitting way its historic and its prudent value. And thus he spoke:

"To my mind, government is the harness with which a people draws its load of civilization. If the harness be properly adjusted, the load, though heavy, will be drawn with ease and no part of the people will be galled. The Senate is the blinders, intended to keep the people from shying at imaginary dangers and toppling into the ditch our system of government. So long as the blinders serve this purpose they are a most valuable part of the harness, but if they be drawn so closely to the eyes as to prevent the seeing of real dangers, then they should either be spread or done away with entirely. I am one of those who think that we can so adjust our blinders as to meet new conditions and render us sanely responsive to every reasonable demand of the people without disturbing any of the checks and balances of our system of government and preserving with loyalty and fidelity the ancient ideals of the republic."

The simile is one of the inspirations that make a speech enduring in literature and in the thought of those to whom it brings its dearest meaning. The harness selected as the illustration of government, the choice of the portion to stand for the Senate was not yet easy. Too obvious, too much as other men of lesser station would have chosen, the breeching would have pictured the Senate's restraining power, but it was open to the objection that it is indispensable. Was the Vice-President to honey his one deliverance with the indication that he held the Senate essential to the republic. As governor of a state, the new Vice-President had not escaped knowledge that the combined forces of human societies are arrayed against the blinder. A case may be made out for its removal; none can be set up to establish it as an essential part. With the other happy possibilities of illustration, its removability made its choice certain.

This was not a speech from the throne, and reply is not required by senatorial precedent. But will the occasion pass unnoted? Will the senators make no acknowledgment of the happy picture the Vice-President has delivered? Let the task be assigned to some Senate orator, whose ready appreciation of a new contribution to oratorical riches, whose own deep sense of the dignity and utility of the Senate mark him as able to give voice to senatorial appreciation. For on the classic faces of several of such hearers we have no doubt there was a new glow of appreciation as the blinders simile came from the dais. Failure to report on this may be excused the wires because of the burden of that inauguration day.

Some difficulties stand in the way of the removal of the blinders from the national harness. A primary one is that the Senate would have to consent to its own end, and we have yet to know that Mr. Marshall moved it as deeply as that. The people, just coming to the joy of electing senators, will not seek to have the joy so soon denied them. Uncounted ambitions of developing statesmen are a bar in the way. The Vice-President holds no brief for the Senate, he says, and there is that in his speech which indicates as much. But the people will no doubt think that task if it becomes needed.

The Senate is permanent in our government because it is essential. Its duties are not capable of being elsewhere placed. Its history needs but little reading to show how, in the life of the republic, it has served the security of the nation. The unspoken moments of the four years may make the new President the man to reply to his own blinders speech, but meanwhile that speech will hold its place in the oratory of great occasions.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Orders of Feb. 28 amended to relieve Maj. R. A. Brown, general staff, from duty in Washington, D. C., March 31, and direct him to proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty as chief of staff, southern department.

Col. E. E. Dravo, Q. M. C., retirement announced.

Capt. B. Enoch, nineteenth infantry, and Capt. P. Clayton, Jr., eleventh cavalry, detailed members of the general staff corps.

Maj. F. J. Koester, twelfth cavalry, detailed to adjutant-general's department, vice Maj. W. S. Scott, adjutant-general, relieved.

The resignation of Capt. A. Cranston, sixth infantry, has been accepted.

Navy Orders

Ensign J. M. Deem, detached from the Wheeling, ordered to the Castine.

Ensign F. R. Berg, detached from the Castine, ordered to the Wheeling.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Kaufman, ordered to the Atlantic reserve fleet.

Gunner G. W. Irwin, detached from the navy yard at Philadelphia, March 28, 1913, ordered to naval station at Guam.

Major J. H. Russell, detached from command of the marine detachment at the American legation in Peking, ordered to the United States.

Capt. T. C. Turner, ordered to the marine barracks at Mare island upon arrival in the United States.

Capt. J. McE. Huey, detached from the Philippines, ordered to the United States.

Second Lieut. S. N. Raynor, detached from the marine barracks at Mare island, ordered to the Philippines.

Second Lieut. S. B. Kennedy, ordered to the marine barracks at Mare island upon arrival in the United States.

Second Lieut. A. B. Miller, ordered to the marine barracks at Boston.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Salem arrived at Gibraltar.

The Orion arrived at Guantanamo.

The Virginia arrived at Tampico.

The Caesar arrived at Boston.

The Galveston left Bremerton for a seven days' cruise.

The Cullgoa left New York for Guantanamo.

The Nebraska left Tampico for Veracruz.

The Justin and the Denver left Acapulco for the gulf of Fonseca.

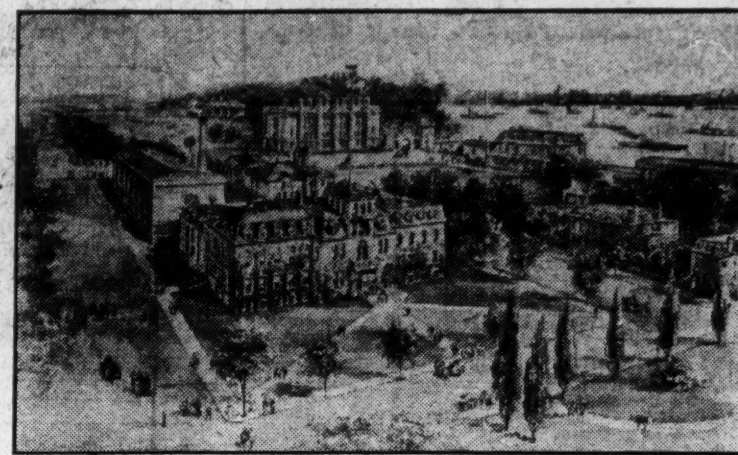
The Tacoma left Puerto Cortez for Puerto Barrios.

Navy Notes

The flag of the commander of the third division, Atlantic fleet, has been transferred from the Nebraska to the Virginia. Denial is made by the navy department that it has offered or contemplates offering any reward for any advice for protecting ships from bombs dropped by aeroplanes into the ship's smokestacks.

MISSION CONCERT PRESENTED

Those contributing to the concert given last night in Jacob Slesper hall for the benefit of the Italian North End mission were Bertha Cushing Child, contralto; Edward Tak, violinist; Kenneth Hadden, bass. The accompanists were Mary Ingraham and Samuel Barlow.

STEVENS INSTITUTE ENJOYS
CHOICE SITE NEAR NEW YORK

Buildings and grounds of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., including new athletic field

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Stevens Institute of Technology has what is regarded as a most fortunate location, in Hoboken, on the west bank of the Hudson river, about opposite Twelfth street, New York city. It can be reached in eight minutes from the Lackawanna railroad terminal in Hoboken and in from 15 to 30 minutes from the railway terminals of Jersey City and New York city.

The college grounds comprise the block of land bounded by Hudson, Fifth, River and Sixth streets, which was included in the original bequest of the founder made in 1867, the plot of land at the corner of Sixth and River streets, acquired in 1897, and the Castle point tract, about 11 acres in area. The latter property is a part of the picturesque old Castle point (Stevens) estate adjoining the original institute site. The portion of this tract, about seven acres in area, upon which the athletic field is located, was acquired in 1904 and the remainder, about four acres, upon which the Stevens "Castle," the historic residence of the Stevens family, is situated, was acquired by the trustees more recently.

The Castle point tract is said to be the best site in the immediate vicinity of New York city, and second to none in the United States, for an engineering college.

The athletic field has been laid out as a football, lacrosse and baseball field, surrounded by a quarter-mile running track, and tennis courts are located immediately south of the running track. Two viewing stands have been erected, one on the east side and the other on the west side of the field, with a combined seating capacity of 2000. Two dressing rooms with shower baths also have been provided for the use of the students.

The "Castle," lying to the east of the athletic field and crowning the summit of Castle point, serves as a students' union at the beginning of the college year 1911-12.

It provides meeting rooms for student and alumni organizations, a library and reading room, a students' dining hall and smaller dining rooms for members of the faculty and for guests, and also dormitory accommodations for a limited number of students.

Looking Over the Campus
In the foreground is seen the main building. This, the oldest of the college

buildings, is of trap rock, has three floors and a basement and contains the administrative offices, the reading room and library, the auditorium, lecture and class rooms, the physics and electrical engineering laboratories, the drafting rooms, and the shops.

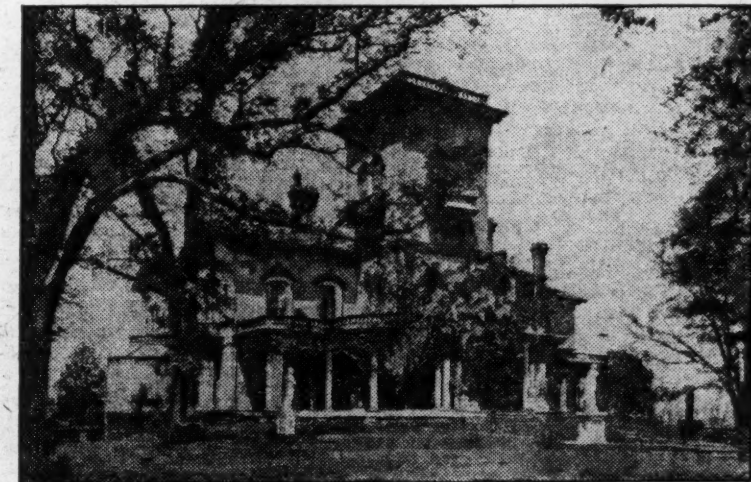
Immediately behind this building is the Carnegie laboratory of engineering, the power house and the Stevens school, the academic department of the institute.

The Morton memorial laboratory of chemistry, opened in 1906, is located in the most southerly part of the Castle point grounds, adjacent to the gate entrance. This is a three-story building built of brick with limestone trimmings. The first floor contains several small rooms, used for oil and gas analysis and for metallurgical work. The analytical laboratory, with which are combined an ignition room, a hydrogen sulphide room, a supply room and a balance room, occupy the second floor. On the third floor is the lecture room, and connected with it the lecture preparation room. This floor also contains a recitation room and an office used by the department of mechanics and the Morton memorial room, the meeting room of the trustees and the faculty.

The laboratory is an imposing building, substantial, well lighted and cheerful throughout, with one of the most efficient ventilating systems yet devised for a building of this kind. By means of it the atmosphere in the analytical laboratory can be kept clear when as many as 96 students are working at qualitative analysis. This is accomplished by a down-draught system of ventilation. Each student's desk is provided with a hood through which the fumes are drawn downward through intermediate pipes by a large exhaust fan located on the first floor. By the same mechanical means 16 closed hoods, in which 12 or 15 students may all be precipitating solutions with hydrogen sulphide gas, are so effectively ventilated that practically no odor is detected in the room.

The proximity of the new athletic grounds to the college buildings enables students to take outdoor athletic work during the short periods of the day when they are not scheduled for college work and to use most advantageously for such activities the somewhat limited time they can spare after college hours.

INSTITUTE MEN'S MEETING PLACE



Stevens "Castle," former family mansion, which now is used as a students' union

ANNIVERSARY
FOR IMPROVEMENT
SOCIETY APRIL 7

Announcement relative to the silver anniversary will be part of the business of the regular monthly meeting of the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester, at 179 Glenway street, Dorchester, next Monday evening. John R. Murphy will give an address on "Municipal Government."

Features of the anniversary celebration April 7 at Whiton hall will include a playlet, "The Low Cost of High Living."

Maj. Charles A. Young of Winthrop, first president of the organization and Thomas W. Bicknell of Providence, a former president will be present.

William J. Drew is president, and Alonzo E. Yont secretary of the anniversary committee.

UNIVERSITY HEAD IS NAMED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dr. F. F. Westbrook, of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed president of the new University of British Columbia at Vancouver, B. C. He will take up his duties immediately after the end of the university year at Minnesota.

RADCLIFFE 1914 IS
WINNER OF GAME

In the first of the final series of basketball games at Radcliffe, 1914 was the winner yesterday by a score of 23 to 13. The summary: Goals from the floor, Alice Carter 5, Katherine Dummer 4, Florence Armstrong 1, Jean Key 1, Dorothy Dixon 3; free goals, Katherine Dummer 3, Jean Key 2, Dorothy Dixon 3. The linesmen were Constance Perry '14, Elsa Stone '15, Abigail Eliot '14, Erica Thorpe '13; timekeepers, Alice Clarke '14, Helen Beveridge '16; scorekeeper, Greta Coleman '15; umpire, Miss Kate B. Wallace.

HULK OF NIAGARA
COMES TO SURFACE

ERIE, Pa.—In the presence of a committee and newspaper men, the hulk of the Niagara, one of the Perry fleet sunk in Misery bay for more than a hundred years, was brought to the surface Thursday. The hulk is still in good shape, though waterlogged.

The contractor will take the hulk to shore and place it in position when the Perry celebration is held and the old craft will be exhibited all along the lake shore.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND



Do you know that you can hardly stop eating when once you get the flavor of ELEPHANT SALT PEANUTS in your mouth? Just the big clean meats—without the skins—roasted to a golden brown. As a relish—more delicious than salted almonds. If your dealer can't supply you send 30c for a generous party size package; 5c for a sample package.

SUPERIOR PEANUT COMPANY
CLEVELAND, O.

BANKS—CLEVELAND, O.



Primarily a bank for all the people. On February 10, 1913, its depositors numbered 91,045.

Send for booklet "Banking by Mail." Four per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.

Capital and Surplus
Five Million Dollars

BONDS—CLEVELAND

BONDS

RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL
W. S. Snyder & Co.
HIPPODROME BUILDING

RESTAURANTS—CLEVELAND

Brooks Restaurant
732 Prospect Ave. 709 Huron road
Opp. Prospect entrance Hippodrome.

"Entirely Home Cooking"

Open until midnight.

ARCHITECTS—CLEVELAND, O.

Eddie 1300 R—Crest. 884 L

Edw. G. Hatch
ARCHITECT
209 Rozelle ave., E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Mr. Gilbert gave us a number of general hints in regard to making a natural looking golf course. I must say that is one tremendous attraction a sea-side course holds for me—its naturalness. It is so much more artistic and restful to the eyes than still, artificial courses which look as though they had been built bit by bit and then covered with green velvet, carefully pasted on, like scenery. So many people do not know or else forget the original meaning of the word links. By the edge of the sea there so often is a strip of rolling ground generally abounding in sand dunes. Few things will grow there but heather, gorse and the sea-side grass so singularly free from weeds. Consequently this was regarded as waste land and as far as agricultural worth was concerned, and was called links.

In the days when golf was in its infancy and all arable land in the British Isles was put to other uses, what was more sensible than making use of the waste land: the links, to knock balls about on? There was plenty of room, there were few pedestrians compared to the high road, and what glorious scenery and invigorating air. Besides all this, when they began to make it a little less wild than they found it, it was discovered that this coarse, sea-side grass, when frequently cut, is ideal for greens. I have visited the majority of the best courses there and in the states and Canada, and have yet to find more wonderful greens than there are at Looismouth, a little fishing village in the north of Scotland.

There is no disparagement to other courses in saying this. They may be equalled, but it would be impossible to excel them as they were during my visit. I proceeded to ask questions naturally. It is not a wealthy club, having few members who live there all the year round. It depends principally on its summer residents and the visitors at the hotels during the season. The entire clubhouse could be put into the dining-room of more than one of our palatial structures, and the annual expenditure would be but a drop in the bucket on one of our club's expense list, yet what greens, what splendid hazards, what scenery: the free sweep of the Moray firth with the Cromarty hills in the blue distance!

While playing on this fascinating links we came across a man with a lawn mower, at work beside the fairway of one of the holes. He had cut quite a bit of the coarse grass of the rough, and the mown grass, several inches in length, lay thick on the ground.

"That's for one of the holes of the new relief course," my partner informed me. "Going to have a green there some day evidently," said I in my American ignorance of the ways of Scottish sea-side turf.

"Going to have a green there this week" was the astonishing reply.

Fairly used as we are to speedy methods in this country, this information was really too much for my credulity, and I decided they were trying to see how much I would believe, so dropped the subject. When passing there the next day I walked over and had a look at it. The mown grass had been removed and I was amazed to find how

fine the cut part looked. The mower used had not been of the closest cutting kind and the so-called green was pretty rough but not a sign of a weed in it. At the end of the week I went and examined it again. The sea mist had rolled up at night, and the sun had shone gloriously on it by day, and I longed to see if it really could be true that the seemingly impossible had been accomplished. There it was close cut and smooth, a green that many an inland course could never produce without the expenditure of hundreds of dollars and an immense amount of labor. They simply chose the spot, cut the grass, and there was the result. It was by no means perfect, and could not be compared with the regular greens of the links there, but it was exceedingly good, nevertheless, and all it needed was time.

At the end of the one week it was on a par with many a green we find on our best inland courses which though not the finest on the round, are considered good, and are the result of much outlay and months, if not years, of thought and labor. Ah! it is easy to keep to natural methods beside the ocean, the original scene of the game of golf. However, consider the funds at the command of our clubs, compared to a little fishing village with a golfing population of summer visitors, and let us take the hint in Mr. Gilbert's splendid article and come closer to natural courses. I shall have more to say on this point later on.

LEGISLATORS OF 1888 PRESENT AT BOSTON REUNION

Massachusetts legislators of 1888 met at Young's hotel yesterday afternoon. At first the regular form of legislative procedure was followed. William D. Sohler, chairman of the highway commission, acted as speaker. Colonel Sohler briefly reviewed the chief legislative measures passed by the Legislature of 1888.

Edward W. Brewer, clerk of the West Roxbury municipal court, said: "We should have for Governor a person who has had long experience in public affairs. I think that Samuel W. McCall, having long preparation in public affairs is pre-eminently fitted for the position."

Mr. McCall, a member of the Legislature of 1888, was not present.

Most of the speeches were of a reminiscent strain. Ferdinand W. Wyman said:

"The business of this country is always treading on the heels of the railroads, and the prosperity of the country is the cause of delay in freight shipments which we hear so much about. I have traveled in the past 25 years in practically all the states of this country and I do not believe a young man has the chance anywhere to get ahead that he has in New England."

FIRE IN MACHINERY PLANT

Fire in the manufacturing plant of the Poland Laundry Machine Company, 41-47 Kemble street, Roxbury, last evening, caused damage of about \$7000 before it was extinguished, after burning two hours. The fire was discovered by H. A. Franklin, a watchman in the building across the street.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a wide-spread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

EDWARD PARKER LTD

FURNITURE—DECORATION

LONDON

39 and 41 Brompton Road
Knightsbridge, S. W.

EVERYTHING for OFFICE EQUIPMENT
At CITY BRANCH
4 BISHOPSGATE, E.C. Phone CITY 136

REAL ESTATE

GOOD IRRIGATED LAND

OWNERS of rich, smooth, unimproved, irrigable tract, on river—surplus water, trucking R. R., good location, markets, other valuable advantages; good for alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes, fruits, truck; value \$20,000; lack cash to improve; offer equitable interest for funds to make improvements which sell similar lands at \$200 to \$1000 per acre. Satisfactory details, proofs, references. Please inquire. Practical irrigators wanted. GREGORY, 1476 Broadway, New York City.

LARGE RETURNS are assured you on a Southern farm: land \$15 an acre up, easy terms, yielding \$50 to \$200 an acre annually; best social and school privileges; the Southern Ry. supplies land lists and "Southern Field" magazine free. M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, room F 247, Washington, D. C.

SPRING HILL, south side; single house of 9 rooms, rough attic, modern improvements, hardwood floors. Address 11 Putnam st., Somerville, Mass.

FARMS—SASKATCHEWAN

Purchase Farm Lands
In this wonderful but only partly developed country, my four years' experience here a valuable safeguard to you as your agent in buying land or loaning money to prosperous farmers; particulars on request.
NIELS M. LARSEN, Lipton, Sask.

REAL ESTATE—ARIZONA

LOWELL, ARIZONA—For sale or to let, 14 miles from Bisbee; 100 a.; 40 a. fenced for pasture; 10 a. in garden; cultivated 4 years; comfortable 5-room house, well and windmill; 4 chicken yards, 3 chicken houses; 100 grape vines. Price \$1000, part down, balance on easy terms. Address MRS. J. M. BYRNES, Lowell, Arizona.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and fruit lands; home of famous Indian river orange and grapefruit; adapted pecans, sugar cane, cotton and corn. Free book on application. G. M. MCKINNEY, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates, bring in your applications. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, lot 40x125 ft., fruit trees and berries; San Mateo (suburb of San Francisco), \$2750, part cash, bal. like rent. Address C. W. NICK, L. 15, Monitor office, Boston, Mass.

PASADENA residences, lots, suburban homes; ORANGE GROVES; farm lands; country estates. J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—To desirable party, brick house with 12 rooms, 1574 Beacon st., Brookline; all modern conveniences, with kitchen adjoining dining-room. Apply to owner, F. H. APPLETON, 1572 Beacon st.; rent \$1500 per annum.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WESTLAND AVE. 38—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette. See Junior.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES

A THOROUGH business man and successful sales manager solicits correspondence with firms desiring a live representative in St. Louis and the middle West. Correspondence solicited with European firms desiring representation in this country. Address S. E. H., Monitor office, Boston.

Y. M. C. A. GAINS IN INDIAN WORK

The fourth annual meeting of the Twenty-Four-Hour-Day Club of the Boston Y. M. C. A. was held at the Algonquin Club last evening. President Henry H. Proctor presided. He spoke of the work being carried on at Madras, India, by the foreign secretary, E. C. Worman and Mrs. Worman, and a message of good cheer was voted and sent.

Secretary Edwin W. Pierce presented his annual report in which he said that the work of the foreign department was far ahead of that of any previous year, the membership had increased and the financial support of the work in Madras exceeded that of last year by more than \$600.

NEW ARLINGTON TRANSFERS

Transfer privilege will be established tomorrow at Arlington Center, between Medford Hills and Harvard square cars of the Elevated Company. Transfers will be issued on outward Medford Hills cars after leaving Powder House square for inward Massachusetts avenue cars. On outward Massachusetts avenue cars transfers will be issued for inward Medford Hills cars. Passengers entering Harvard square subway station may, on paying cash fare, receive transfers for inward Medford Hills cars at Arlington Center.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS—DAYTON, O.

Daytonia Vacuum Cleaners

Operate as simply as the old carpet sweeper but clean rugs and carpets thoroughly by the vacuum process. Continuous and powerful suction produced by the constantly operating of the 3 bellows. Daytonia has a mahogany finish with metal parts heavily nickel-plated and guaranteed for 1 year. Sent to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor for 1 week's free trial and if not as guaranteed return at our expense. Express charges prepaid.

8.75
J. E. EVERHART & CO.
249 BIERCE AVE., DAYTON, OHIO

FURNITURE—SPOKANE

WILL SELL very reasonable, very up-to-date, completely furnished rooms for boarding-house or private family; all modern conveniences; center of city; reasonable rent. MRS. HATTIE SECORD, 8, 420 Lincoln st., Spokane, Wash.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—\$20,000—Established 20 yrs. Pancake Flour and Bulk Baking Powder business; net income \$2000 per year; capable of expansion; factory with machinery, 9-room residence, hot water heater, modern conveniences; lot 50x140 ft., side alley; horse, wagon and harness; one man handles it, with boys to weigh and pack; Montana territory covered. Write or see G. W. SHAW & CO., 424 Harrison ave., Helena, Montana, for full information.

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law
62 Gurney bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. CUSHMAN
Attorney and Counselor at Law
18 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM DONAHUE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
1 Liberty Street, New York

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

CLEMENT H. HULL
Attorney-at-Law
406 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

JOE B. LYON
306 Walker Bank bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. JOHN T. KNOX
Meyers Bank Building
215 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERICAL WORK—PHILADELPHIA

HOME CLERICAL work wanted; addressing, copying, etc. FLORENCE H. JOHNSON, 7510 Bryan st., Mt. Airy, Phila., Pa.

LAWYERS—MEXICO

WILLIAM WOCHATZ
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Apartado 5157, Mexico D. F., Mexico

PATENTS

PATENTS PROCURED, ideas developed. C. B. SMITH & CO., 411-12 Prospect Hippodrome, Cleveland, O. Main 3655.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL a product for household use indispensable to housekeepers and useful to automobile owners; easy to sell and convenient to handle; big commissions and an active person should make good money; sample sent on receipt of 10c in stamps; write for particulars. THE BRYTOL COMPANY, Wakefield, R. I.

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN
The fastest selling household article of the year, \$25 to \$50 a week. Success assured. Write for particulars today. "LITTLE WONDER" MFG. CO., Urbana, Illinois.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BUSINESS MAN (40), married; bookkeeper, accountant, correspondent English, German, French, Italian; banking and commercial experience, desires to connect with reliable concern. Address T-12, 6030 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

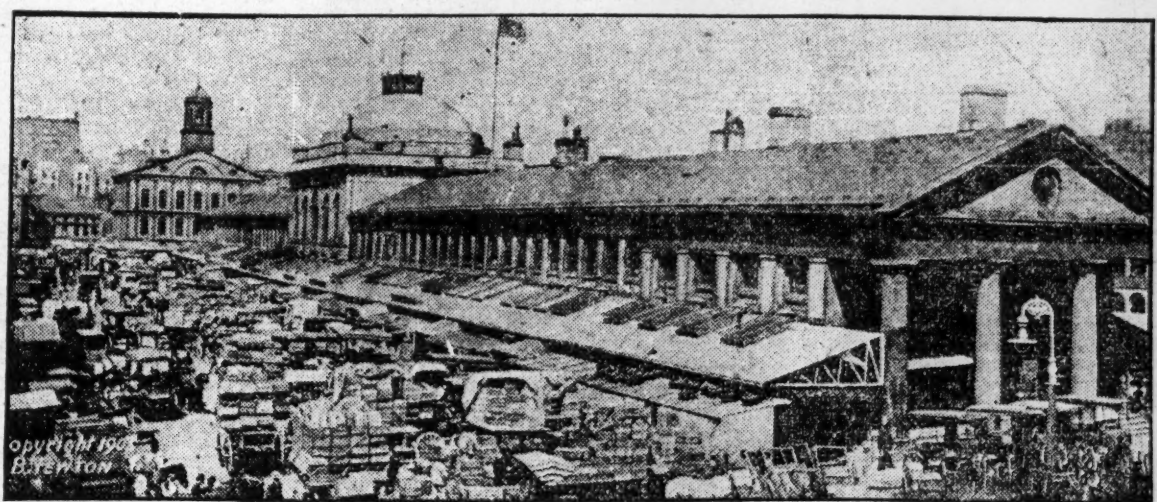
NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed bids for building Section H of the Dorchester Tunnel, in Summer street and extending from near Washington street to near Arch street, a distance of about 500 linear feet, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock m. of Tuesday, March 25, 1913. Specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at 15 Beacon street, ninth floor. The right to reject any and all bids, and to award the contract as is deemed to be for the best interest of the City of Boston is reserved. By order of the BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION COMMISSIONERS, B. LEIGHTON BEAL, Secretary.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUT: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68. FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET, LENGTH 500 FEET WIDTH 50 FEET

SHATTUCK & JONES

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TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS

Special attention given family orders

WHERE TO MARKET WHERE TO MARKET WHERE TO MARKET

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

THE CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE FINEST TRADE FOR 30 YEARS HAS ENABLED US TO MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR

BUTTER AND EGGS

H. A. HOVEY & CO.

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E. A. HARRIS, Prop.

C. G. GREENE

Groceries and Provisions

As Low as Best Goods

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307 AND 230 WARREN ST., ROXBURY

Telephone 355 or 244

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HENNESSEY'S

CHOCOLATES AND BONBONS

Best Quality Freshly Made

ONLY 40c PER LB.

Write or Call at Hennessey's

493 Mass. Avenue, opp. Brookline St.

CAMBRIDGE MASS.

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

51 PORTLAND ST.

DOUBLE VIOLETS, beautiful and fresh, any quantity, carefully packed; mailed anywhere. LAWTON VIOLET FARM, Lawton, Mich. Phone.

BABY ROMPERS

BABY ROMPERS, buttoned across bottom, 10c and up, post paid. MRS. E. G. HAWKES, Fulton, Calif.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOES—CHICAGO

HOLDEN'S SHOES

RELIABLE SHOES

Chicago, Illinois

FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

Established over 45 years.

Our Style Book free on request.

Shoes from \$3.00 to \$10.00.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, Painting and Decorating

Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Chouteau ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1855.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

LARGE furnished front room, steam heat, b. and c. running water; large clothes closet, el. light; \$5.00 per week. 3224 Evanston ave.

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DR. G. FRANKLIN HARTT

1000 Masonic Temple

Phone Central 5891 CHICAGO

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

6015 N. Clark Street

Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

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Attorney and Counselor

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Summer Property

If you would rent or sell summer property, cottages, camps, farms, shore or country residences—or secure summer boarders, why not attractively describe what you have in the Monitor? Its readers are now ready to make summer plans, and your advertisement in the paper, which they read each day, will tell your story at a most opportune time.

The cost of inserted once or twice is 1.08 per inch per insertion; if inserted 3 times or more, 1.40 per inch per insertion. All other spaces in direct proportion.

Advertisements average 72 words to the inch.

Address

ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

New Yorkers

MAY TAKE

ADVERTISEMENTS

for this department to the

local office of the Monitor

6029-6030 Metropolitan Bldg.

or Telephone them to Gramercy 4534

Advertisements

Intended to appear
in all editions of

Saturday's
Monitor

Should reach The
Monitor office

Not Later Than
Friday
Afternoon

"A Line A Day" Book
Record Book or Diary for
recording events for 5 yrs.
in one book. 80¢ to \$5. Ask
your dealer. 67 Franklin St.

LAST OF WORLD CHAMPIONS ON TRIP TO CAMP

Final Squad of Players and Officials From Boston American League Club Leave for Hot Springs to Begin Training

ALL FEEL CONFIDENT

With great confidence in their ability to return in form again to win the championship of the world at the close of the season, the last squad of the Boston American League Baseball Club left this morning on the 10:03 train from the South station en route to their training camp at Hot Springs, Ark., via New York. With the officials and players were President James R. McAleer, Secretary Edward Riley, W. L. Gardner, Charles Farrell and Harold Janverin, and Joseph Burns of Taunton, John Donnelly of Lowell and Michael McDonough of Lewiston, Me., very enthusiastic followers of the game, and representatives of two Boston newspapers.

The party were all anticipating a very pleasant journey. They will go direct to New York, where President McAleer and the party will remain over night, and, accompanied by Mrs. McAleer, will continue on their way Saturday. At New York the party will also be reinforced by Neil Ball, Charles Wagner and Carlstrom. The party will continue to Philadelphia, where it will be joined by S. Yerkes. From there they go to Memphis, via Washington, through the Cumberland mountains to Hot Springs. This trip through the mountains is a very beautiful one, and the entire party is looking forward to it with a great deal of pleasure.

President McAleer expressed his regrets because of the inability of Walsh to accompany the squad. Walsh will remain at home, and at this time nothing definite can be said regarding his further actions, although President McAleer expects that he will report at the training camp as soon as he is able. Though little has been done as yet in the way of training, President McAleer stated that he was pleased with the reports of the work from the men already on the ground, and feels that there is no doubt about the outcome of the season regarding his team.

Treasurer Robert McRoy will remain here at the club's headquarters and prepare for the return of his team. There is considerable work to be finished along that line before the world's champions play their exhibition games with Harvard and Holy Cross on April 8 and 9, and the opening of the regular season at the home grounds April 10.

BOSTON NATIONALS DO WELL

ATHENS, Ga.—Manager Stallings is very well pleased over the showing made by the Boston National players in their first practise game of the year, Thursday, and plans to give his men some more strenuous work today. All of the players who took part in the game yesterday were well pleased with the result.

players who took part in the game yesterday showed good form for so early in the season. Brown, Strand, Hogue and Gervase were the pitchers tried out with Mitchell, Devogt, Rariden and Gonzales doing the catching. Devlin was the star at the bat, getting two hits in as many times up.

CHICAGO YANNIGANS WIN
TAMPA, Fla.—The Chicago National Yannigans defeated the regulars by a score of 9 to 7 Thursday. The special feature of the game was his first home run of the year by Schulte of the regulars. The regulars made 16 hits and two errors and the Yannigans 11 hits and

three errors. Richie and Lavender were the pitchers for the Yannigans and Sutcliffe, Gilbert and Powell for the regulars.

DOOR CHAMPIONS—1913

H. S.	7	3-5s.
an University	9	2-5s.
an A. C.	33	1-5s.
an A. C.	1m.	15 1-5s.
an A. C.	2m.	15 4-5s.
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an A. C.	32	3-5s.
an A. C.	14m.	32 3-5s.
an A. C.	15	7s.

McDonnell, Irish-American A. C.	5ft. 11in.
American A. C.	39ft. 3¼ in.
New York A. C.	27ft. 9½ in.
New York A. C.	5ft. 2in.
New York A. C.	10ft. 5in.
Harvard University	—, 6ft. 11in.

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THE HOME FORUM

Retrospect and American Woman

Perhaps nothing emphasizes the progress of these days more clearly than comparison of what was written about men and things ten years ago with the things found in newspapers today. In an old magazine one comes across some chat, this time not so much about men as about women, which declares how far we have come in the intervening decade. The American wife was then described by Gertrude Atherton as far behind her husband in intellectual acquisitions and interest in things that are worth while. She is adjured to wake up to affairs in the world that are worthy of her attention. Neither her absorption in the details of housekeeping nor her social fervors nor even her endeavor to "make intellect" by belonging to clubs seemed to Miss Atherton sufficient excuse for her being.

But how the ten years have changed all that! Women's clubs no longer go in for bookishness. Literature is studied chiefly as it throws light upon the problems of every day, and is thus capable of practical application. Hardly a woman anywhere is to be found nowadays who has not at least begun to think of some of the important human problems before the general public. In the last campaign women were stirred to interest in public questions as never before, perhaps, since the time of Lincoln, and such subjects as the high cost of living, trusts and the tariff, child labor laws, suffrage (for or against), schools, clean streets, beautiful cities, organized charity work, social settlements, and so on are topics of talk in almost every gathering of women.

Signs of Growth

New York is growing so rapidly that it cannot build either schoolhouses or hotels fast enough to meet the demand, observes the *Youths' Companion*. There are several thousand children who cannot get a full day's instruction, because there is not room for them; and when the latest big hotel opened its 1400 rooms were filled within a very short time, and the pressure on its dining rooms was so great that the management had to turn people away for lack of tables.

It was she, the happy woman, the elected one. The vessel of strange mercy and the sign of many loving wonders done in heaven To help the piteous earth.

—William Vaughan Moody.

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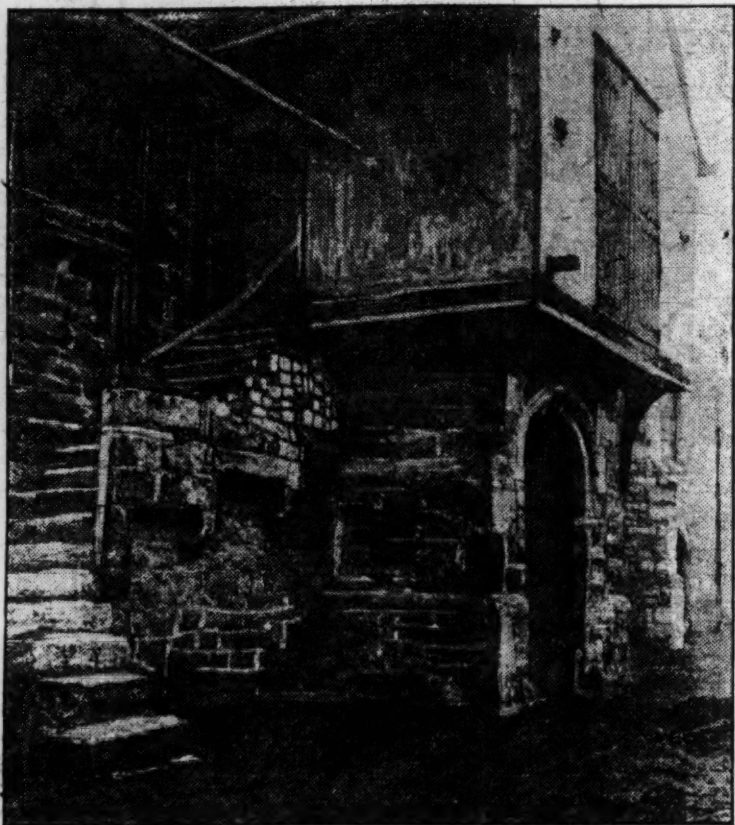
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MEDIEVAL ENGLISH "TITHE BARN"



(Copyright by Topical)
BUILDING OF REIGN OF ELIZABETH WHICH IS ON MARKET

OLD Tithe Barn, a fine specimen of medieval building in the neighborhood of Maidstone, England, has come into the market. A bid of £1000 having been made by an American, whose intention is to take the building down and erect it in America, the owner of Tithe Barn, before closing with the offer, has given the Maidstone authorities the opportunity of purchasing it at the same price for the town. The historic interest of the barn is undoubted, but the corporation do not feel justified in using public funds for its purchase, and an appeal has been made by the mayor for private subscriptions, and the support of various societies for the protection of buildings of historical interest has been solicited. There is unanimity in expert opinion as to the name "Tithe Barn" being a misnomer. The building is part of a magnificent group which includes the parish church of All Saints and a palace built by Archbishop Islip and used as a residence by the Astleys in the reign of Elizabeth. It is thought that Tithe Barn was built for the purpose of housing the retinues of the high personages who visited the palace. It is known that both Henry VI. and Henry VIII. came to Maidstone to visit the archbishops of their day.

Eye and Ear in Music

Technic is ordinarily supposed by a young learner to consist of striking a certain number of notes with accuracy and evenness, legato or staccato, in a certain specified time. The pupil should be made to feel, however, says a writer in *Etude*, that quality as well as quantity of tone, and the balance, adjustment and blending of sounds to produce a rich and finely shaded effect upon the ear, are also included in the province of technic. An unharmonized scale, or trill, a detached chord or arpeggio, may arouse a sense of beauty through the management of tone-color alone. The ear should be trained to appreciate and demand this element of the beautiful. Many students are not keenly conscious of the effects they produce; they are so occupied with the perceptions of the eye that the ear is only half awake. This organ should be developed at the same time with the fingers; it should be alert to the most subtle distinctions of pitch and the most exquisite gradations of timbre in the piano, violin and the human voice.

The man who works is a respecter of work and is respected. The idle man is zero, whether he be rich or poor.—*Harrison's Magazine*.

POETRY OF THE SEED CATALOGUE

COMMEND us to the catalogue man, poet, seer, sage, prophet, artist, savant and historian, too, says a writer in the *New York Post*. There is no book under the sun whose store of information comes near to equalling that of the seedsmen's catalogue. From the vegetables, through the flowers, plants, and bulbs, even to the garden tools, requisites and sundries, there is a wealth of allusion to all the wisdom of the ages. Look you here on the first page; this variety of Swiss chard is named *Lucullus*! And among the flowers the lyric cataloguist's fancy runs riot. Description is his best vein, however, and the adjective his stanchest friend. Splendid, hardy, early, fine-flavored, pleasing ornamental, mammoth, wonder, plentiful, profuse, enormously productive, smooth, symmetrical, beautifully shaded, improved, unrivaled, vigorous, abundant, royal—the catalogue man takes you to the happy planting grounds.

Why, there are the pictures! Don't you remember what a smooth, satiny skin those tomatoes we had last summer had—just as in this lithograph here? All the lettuce heads perfect, and you

can fairly feel the crisp whiteness inside. Peas, eight of them, count them, full and rounded, are in that one green bursting pod. Beets are red and juicy looking, and each ear of corn resembles carved ivory in its whiteness and its perfection. No matter if memories of atrophied products of seasons past do come to plague and haunt and vex you. The taste of the first radish pulled from your own bed will end all misgivings. Never fear.

First South African Locomotive

The engine which was the first to run on the old gauge line from Capetown to Wellington, in South Africa, has been brought down to the central station at Capetown, where it has been placed on view as a memorial of the pioneer days of the railway. The engine was built at Leith in 1859, and has six wheels, two of them being flangeless driving wheels, with inside cylinders. It has long since ceased to be used, and made its final journey not under its own steam but on a truck.

The Lady of the Lambs

She walks—the lady of my delight—
A shepherdess of sheep.
Her flocks are thoughts. She keeps them white;

She guards them from the steep.
She feeds them on the fragrant height,
And folds them in for sleep.

She roams maternal hills and bright,
Dark valleys safe and deep.

Her dreams are innocent at night;
The chastest stars may peep.

She walks—the lady of my delight—
A shepherdess of sheep.

She holds her little thoughts in sight,
Though gay they run and leap.
She is so circumspect and right;
She has her soul to keep.

She walks—the lady of my delight—
A shepherdess of sheep.

Children's Sayings

The poetry of life is frequently seen in childhood. We have this illustrated in the description of butterflies as "pansies flying." But perhaps the finest approach to poetry, says a writer in the *New York Sun* magazine, was made by a tiny tot who defined dew as "the grass crying." "O auntie!" said a little girl, "I've just seen a pencil walking." The nurse who had grown out of fairyland explained it was only an ordinary worm.

By desiring what is perfectly good . . . we are part of the power against evil, wakening the skirts of light and making struggle with darkness narrower.—George Eliot.

HOPE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOPE thou in God." So sang the psalmist when the way seemed dark. Hope is an enduring trust in the eternity of God's presence and love. One who hopes has patience to pass through any experience on the way to attainment. What is the one great hope of humanity? It is that of eternal life. Before Jesus came religious teachers had an indistinct concept of immortality. Their views were impregnated more or less with the belief of incarnation. Not until after the Master's resurrection was there indisputable proof of the continuity of life beyond the grave. His followers knew that he was alive for they had seen him, heard him talk, observed him eat, felt his presence. Though the many persecutions which the disciples endured to establish Christianity this assurance of their hope of eternal life passed beyond the veil of matter and fastened itself on eternal God, the one Life.

Every man who had this hope of eternal life was urged to purify himself, even as the Christ life was pure. It was not simply the outward man, but the inward man that was to be regenerated. Could mortality be purified? No, because it is at enmity with God; its origin is of the flesh not of Spirit. Then how could purity be gained? By overcoming the carnal mind with the spiritual idea. They were to think of Christ, the perfect, and try to bring this perfection out in daily life, even as Jesus had done. "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives" (*Science and Health*, p. 248).

The trials of mortal existence drive humanity to the conclusion that there is no real satisfaction in worldly things; that the possessions of this life are in themselves nothing. Out of this condition springs hope in the reality of the invisible things of Spirit. When one is called to comfort a fellow mortal who has been deprived of the companionship of a loved husband, wife, or child, there is nothing so convincing as first-class evidence. There must have been a proof of God's immortality made manifest to the speaker before his word will carry weight to the listener. The smallest demonstration in one's own life, through knowing God as a present help, fits one to give consolation to his hungering and

thirsting fellow beings. Jesus' words came from a knowledge of his Father, therefore the conviction that they carry. "And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this?" The honest heart answers "yes" or "no" to this inquiry. If it answers yes, it has already both received and acknowledged

Mastery

He is master of himself and of circumstance who has learned to stand apart from all personal judgment of himself, adverse or friendly and to look alone within, to motive and consciousness of honest work for his assurance of progress. Defiance of public opinion is foolish, but he who feels too keenly the sting of hostile criticism betrays that some weakness in himself corresponds to the criticism, else it could not strike through the armor of his honest achievement.—Mary Stanhope.

Women of Leisure Who Work

One of the arguments advanced against the distribution of the elements of comfort for living among all citizens alike is that if men had not to work for a living they would not work. But it is plain that as society advances the impulse to do something with one's time, make some definite application of energies to useful service, is more and more marked among the men and women (more particularly in America the women) who do not have to work. What the woman of the leisure class of today, so-called, is accomplishing in a dozen different directions is worthy of historical record. Without the spur of usual ambitions, often without any sense of personal accomplishment at all, these women are giving laborious days to projects for the general welfare. This is the answer indeed to the old insistent question whether women should be supported, or earn independent incomes. In cases where women may rightly be supported by their husbands without giving time and effort to home-making, here is an active and able worker ready for all the things which are everybody's business and nobody's, work that has to be done and has no salary attached to it, and therefore cannot be done by self-supporting men or women.

Some one discussing these things in *Harpers Bazar* says that the difference between the big men of this hour, the men who are accomplishing things that make their names known all over the country, and the women who are also gaining reputation is that the men get into business through necessity and stay in it from the same spur. They must do something. The women who are doing hard work and succeeding are in many instances doing it for no other reason than because it is a thing good to be done. They have no selfish aim. They have wealth and do not desire public power. There may in some instances be a small intermixture of pride of accomplishment but more often the whole purpose is first to be useful and second to do the good thing to which the woman's hand is set.

The truly great Rest in the knowledge of their own deserts Nor seek the confirmation of the world.—Alexander Smith.

BURNS LETTER GIFT TO DUMFRIES

MRS. JAMES BRAID, whose husband was one of the foremost Scotsmen of his day in New York, has presented the Burns Club in Dumfries, Scotland, with an unpublished letter written by Robert Burns in 1788, in which he asked advice about the staffing of a farm in Ellisland. He said: "I am an entire stranger in your country, and heaven knows shall need advice enough. Will you be so very good as to take a poor devil of a sojourning rhymer under your care? I assure you I keep the Scripture in my eye, for I 'ask in faith, nothing wavering.' Old Kent, in Shakespeare, says to poor King Lear that he wished to enter his service because he had that in his face he could like to call master. Forgive me, sir, when I say you have something in that manner I could wish to call friend. If you did not know me for a Scots poet, I dare say you would suspect me for a Hibernian. Hibernian famed above every other grace for matchless intrepidity of face."

Sir Andrew Little, the president of the St. Andrew's Society in Bradford, recently spoke of Burns in glowing terms, saying, among other things, that he (Burns) "was essentially a poet of the people, and the most convincing interpreter of the joys and sorrows of humble life." He made the most direct appeal to the simplest and the humblest, dignifying their labors by the beauty which a poet's eye saw in things common, cheering their toil, and brightening their hours of leisure. Add to these considerations the intense patriotism of

Burns, his sturdy belief in the equality of man, his respect for the manly independence of the poor, and the depth and breadth of his human sympathies, and we had some at least of the claims which Burns had established in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. Scotland had changed since Burns' time, but the human heart had not changed, and so long as it was stirred by passion, moved by emotion, and possessed by a love of country, kindred, and home, so long would Burns live in the affections of his people, and Scotsmen would honor his immortal memory."

Under Back Yard Willows

The back yard garden made by a woman who had moved from a beautiful country estate to a suburban town is described for *Suburban Life* with a charm which makes one's palms itch for the hoe handle and one's fancy to seek a like experience of conquest over difficulty. The yard of the new house had one supreme advantage, which the lover of nature seizes on at once as worth all the cultivation in the world—namely a river of some dignity with a row of four willows on the edge and a grassy path beneath them. Between this corner of paradise and the new house was a wilderness of clay turned up from the cellar and tin cans and other waste which had been thrown there during the vacant days of the lot.

But the new householders were won by the willows and the murmuring stream to high endeavors. They made of the stones of the lot and neighborhood a low wall inside of the willows. Then the lot was leveled off to the wall, leaving the rubbish within it for draining, and over the clay top was laid rich black loam from the edge of the woods. Then came a load of fine fertilizer and the thing was done. The raising of the lot above the stream by the stone wall insured its permanence in times of high water.

No grass would come up the first year, so garden beds were laid out everywhere. The list of plants that grew in that back lot the first summer is amazing. Not only the flowers but the weeds grew apace, and there was lively work to keep back the encroaching army of invaders. The writer's description of the fight with a weed she calls "malice" is amusing.

"For the benefit of some who may not be familiar with this hardy plant, I will describe it," she says. "It comes up with an innocent looking ivy-like leaf, which tries to delude you with the idea that it is something you have sown; but if you leave it, to determine what it is, it puts out a little purple blossom and many prostrate stems. In a few days the blossoms become seedpods, and I will not attempt to say how many generations will grow and flourish in a single season. If you ever find one of these little plants in your garden, do not touch it with the hoe or attempt to pull it up, but get a spade and dig up a cubic foot of earth, and sift it, burning all the roots that remain in the sieve. Such a course makes rather unsightly holes in lawn or flowerbeds, but may be successful in getting rid of the malice."

Not the Same

A professor from Iowa went to England last summer, and was introduced to a professor from one of the English universities, according to *Lippincott's* magazine. He welcomed the American, and said, "I met one of your colleagues last summer. We had another professor from Ohio here to visit us."

"But I am from Iowa."

"Towa, indeed! How very interesting. I am sure the other gentleman called it Ohio!"

Through her cloudy caverned stage Burst the morning; and she stands In the quiet by her solemn Shining column. Gazing forth serenely glad On the roaring, dazzled lands, Where the little children . . . Come streaming. For she knows they shall inherit All the ages of her dreaming. —Percy Mackaye.

Books in the Home

Defining the home as the place where the roots of progress lie and are therefore best cultivated a writer in the *Home Progress* magazine says that the habit of reading aloud in the home, either by parents to children or by children to parents is one of the most important aids to development of children. Let the books chosen be such as interest the children and yet are of sound literary values. Let the habit of discussion of what is read obtain, not in a forced way but by encouraging the readiness of children to ask questions and to comment on various points of the story or poem or description or whatever may be read.

"There are two things that held me to my home like a vise," said one of the most successful men of the day not long ago,—"to hear my father talk at the table so that I never wanted to eat anywhere else, and to hear my mother read in the evening so that I rarely wanted to go out. Those two things in our home life did more to start us five boys and girls off right than all the education we got in school or college." And all of those five boys and girls are now men and women prominent and effective in their different lines of work. Through the most effective method of education there is today, the indirect method, these children were sent into the world influenced by fine home talk and interesting home reading.

Recognizing Home Work

A teacher in the West has apparently found a way to keep school children up to a certain amount of practical home work, not only to help the parents but, even more important, to advance their own growth in character. The *Pictorial Review* says: There is a school in Oregon which has developed a plan for securing home service, so excellent that the only wonder is that it should be left to already over-burdened school-teachers to develop it instead of the parents themselves. In this school the children have reports on home work, such as washing dishes, feeding chickens and various household tasks. Daily the parent credits so many minutes of home work, and at the end of the week signs the report. The scholars are graded exactly as in other studies, and the honor receive some award, usually the honor of having their names on a special roll.

The most startling discovery a man makes is himself.—*Baptist Standard*.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Picture Puzzle



What South American country? ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE Parchment.

Keeping Out of the Picture

One of the amusing pictures shown by Mr. MacMillan who went with Peary on the successful expedition to the north pole is that of a little musk ox that was taken by the explorers as a pet. It is a very funny, blundering, big little creature, with heavy head and shoulders. It was very hard to get the calf to keep still long enough to have its picture taken, so one of the Eskimos was asked to hold it by the nose and tail so that it might be photographed. The photographer, however, told the Eskimo to "keep out of the picture himself." So, as Mr. MacMillan says, you can tell by the expression of his face that he is trying very hard to keep out of the picture. The camera shows him holding the little animal, and stretching his own head and neck as far away as he can, his mouth open and his eyes shut and his whole expression showing how very hard he is trying not to be in the picture. The result is that the snapshot of the Eskimo is more amusing even than the picture of the funny little animal.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, March 7, 1913

Canada, Germany and Brazil

IN THE course of the recent debate in the Canadian House of Commons on the "Naval Forces of the Empire," the member for South York, Mr. Maclean, speaking of "a way to permit German expansion without in any way interfering with the supremacy on the seas of the British empire," made mention of the Monroe doctrine—a very peculiar dogma, he called it—and stated emphatically that if Germany can find a way for expansion by the settlement of a portion of South America, she ought to be allowed to do it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked that South America might object, whereupon Mr. Maclean rejoined, "Then South America must look out for herself."

That region of South America which naturally comes to one's thought in pondering this interesting if not quite novel solution of an acute world problem offered by the Canadian imperialist, is South Brazil; that is, the three more or less temperate states of Parana, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. German pioneerism, as is well known, is doing its usual thorough work in those states, especially in the middle one, and from time to time the German peril is revived either in Brazil, or in England, or in the United States, or in all three. Just now, as has frequently been pointed out of late in the Monitor, there is a nationalist movement in Brazil that is directed against possible foreign absorption in general, chiefly, it must be admitted, against British and American financiers, but incidentally also against German imperialism. The present revival of the German peril agitation, was considerably encouraged by the recent incident of the German cruiser Bremen, told in detail by the Monitor, with the result that some more than usually grave views of the German-Brazilian problem were taken by the Brazilian press.

Recently, however, a very notable article appeared in *Brasil Economico e Financeiro* by a prominent Brazilian government official, who declares that a long sojourn in the German districts of the south has convinced him of the utter absurdity of the German peril myth. The reason why the Germans of Santa Catharina keep aloof from the surrounding Brazilians, in the opinion of this outspoken official, lies in the absence of moral stamina of many of these, but when the Germans meet Brazilians of intelligence, probity and industry their attitude, he says, is a totally different one. As for those German schools, the alleged foundation for a future German colony in south Brazil, he thinks a glimpse at the educational and financial conditions of Santa Catharina ample explanation. To this close and competent observer, the German-Brazilians are valuable and patriotic citizens who frequently make brilliant careers, witness the present foreign minister, Dr. Lauro Muller.

It is highly probable that German success in south Brazil no more presages an imperial protectorate than did German immigration into the United States. And looking at the astonishing movement toward solidarity that appears to be the keynote of the South American political developments today, it is also probable that, with or without the Monroe doctrine, South America will "look out for herself."

Balancing Farm Production and Demand

ANY HINT that farm or orchard production has taken an undue lurch in any direction deserves immediate attention. There are no dreamers like the dreamers of the farm, no enthusiasts like the followers of new agricultural ideas, no rainbow-chasers like the men who look for the pot of gold on their own acres. If evidence in support of the description is needed, read it in the unbalancing of the markets by the overproduction today of

the thing that was yesterday commanding a great price because of its scarcity. Manifestly the lure of a high price called to the tillers of the soil and they responded with a rush that carried too far in another direction.

There is a New England fashion in apples. The story of the orchard, with its rich return for care, has been going long enough to bring many of the hillside into a fine ornamentation of apple trees. A market greater than has ever been filled opens to the product. The New England apple has no superior. It has blushing, bewitching rivals in the West, but is in no peril lest its solid worth be neglected. Substantial returns are already coming to the apple-grower, and there would seem to have been found a direction for enthusiasm that would not lead to disappointment. But there enters the carper. A Norwood (Mass.) man says that apple raising is a fad; that instead of raising apples New England should be raising grapes.

Possibility that the apple is not, after all, the coming rescue of the hillside from unprofitableness will be denied, and with good showing of present and future wealth from its production. Ordinarily the intruder on the dream would be regarded as a benefactor. The man who could have made the farmers of the Connecticut valley see, a year ago, that the then prevailing price of onions would be upset if they all took to producing onions would have done them the favor, if they would listen to him, of keeping them from disaster on an overloaded market. But the apple is not an onion. Its production is not so quickly brought about. It has a chance for increased consumption that will come with ample supply and perfect quality. Hence the observation of the Norwood man fails to convince. The vine will hardly replace the sturdy tree. Too good a case is made out by the serious men who argue that apple culture has promise of adding greatly to the profit of the New England farms.

Raising of this point, however, gives occasion to indicate the need of constant effort to bring about a better balancing of farm production and market demands. This is one of the great undertakings of the movement now going strongly forward for the fuller knowledge by the farmer of marketing as an essential to his business. Both producer and consumer will be economically served by the effort to keep some sort of relationship between demand and supply.

BOTH houses of the Michigan Legislature having agreed to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the state constitution for adoption or rejection by the voters in April, that state is now left to decide whether or not its former action in this regard was fairly or unfairly represented in the election count.

National Foreign Policy

THE ADVENT of William J. Bryan to the post of secretary of state for the United States will mark a new era in his life, and possibly in the history of the foreign policy of the nation. From being an advocate and politician he now becomes a responsible statesman, compelled by honor and duty to cooperate with his associates in the cabinet and to aid his chief, and forced by necessities of administration to discreet action involving vast interests at home and abroad. He will probably find the responsibility sobering and educational in its effect. It may temper his idealism somewhat, but we hope not in the sense of altering it substantially. For it is time that a somewhat less commercial conception of American foreign policy had a working chance. The situation in which the United States finds itself today in China, in Great Britain, in Colombia and other of the Latin-American countries is not one that makes for pride. Mr. Bryan can be counted upon to return to the honorable traditions. He will have as his shibboleth something other than "dollar diplomacy."

In days gone by it has been the custom for American secretaries of state to tour the world, following their term in office. Mr. Bryan has the advantage of having already traveled widely in Europe and in Asia. He has the "international mind" that President Butler pleaded for in his recent book discussing American problems of state, especially in their relation to militarism, armament and costs of war. Mr. Bryan gives promise of being as resolute against intervention in Mexico as Mr. Taft has forced Secretary Knox to be. Mr. Bryan is likely to recognize China at the earliest opportunity. He will, we think, insist on doing justice to Colombia. We think he can be counted on to strike an ethical note that will be a welcome sound to the moral and religious people of the country.

ANOTHER little matter left over by the old regime for settlement by the new is the question of allowing San Francisco to draw upon the Hetch-Hetchy water supply. San Francisco is growing too fast to let its water supply problem rest, and it is reasonable to suppose that it will insist upon an early final decision from Washington.

Nothing New or Unjustifiable in This

EXPERIENCED people in national politics, in or out of Congress, will find no fault with President Wilson's notice prohibiting the making of applications for office to him personally, or calls upon him in regard to the filling of offices, except on his invitation. He has simply adopted a rule that has been in operation through practically all administrations in recent years. Some Presidents have enforced it more rigidly than others. It has been very strictly applied during the last twelve years. Mr. Cleveland took care to have it understood that he would make no exceptions in its enforcement. For precisely similar reasons, Mr. Wilson is compelled to be more pronounced in promulgating the rule than any of his immediate successors. Only for the third time in half a century has the government been turned over to new political control. Mr. Wilson has every reason to guard himself, as Mr. Cleveland had at the beginning of each of his terms, against an onrush of office seekers from the ranks of the party so long out of power.

Precedent has made it almost imperative that the executive shall delegate to his department chiefs, except in some cases where the entire administration is concerned, the privilege and task of making appointments, or, at least, of recommending them. The members of the cabinet are held individually responsible by the President for the general conduct of their several departments, and it is customary to give them as free a hand as possible in the selection of their assistants. The procedure is so well understood that no seasoned national politician would think of going over the head of a department chief in seeking a place for himself or for a friend. Application for office made directly and personally at the White House is taken at the capital to carry with it proof of the applicant's unfitness for the position he seeks.

So that there is nothing new, strange, sensational or unjustifiable in President Wilson's method of notifying office seekers that they must not take up his time unnecessarily. He has followed both precedent and the lines of common sense in this particular.

WHEN an authority on the legal and practical phases of railroad administration like Prof. Bruce Wyman of the Harvard law school lends his approval to the project of a New England board of railroad supervision those who have questioned in any degree the feasibility of the proposed instrument have cause to give attention and to reexamine the grounds for their doubt. Professor Wyman, in an address before the convention of retail coal dealers from all parts of New England, strongly stated the need of efficient supervision and advocated the creation of a New England commission to be clothed with mandatory powers. He apparently sees no difficulty in accomplishing this desirable end and does not raise the question, even for purposes of reply, as to the legality of combined action by these states. A difficulty that has been pointed out in these columns seems not to exist for the professor, namely that there is no such political unit as the New England states and that there is no evident way by which power can be acquired for a commission representing the group.

Regulation of public utilities, first undertaken by the states, has rather recently come to be exercised by the federal government through the power to regulate interstate commerce, made necessary by the advance of railroad and other public services to general systems reaching far beyond state bounds. Professor Wyman points out the practical unification of the railroads of New England, and he reasons that there must be a means of regulation in the interest of the people that will be equally broad in its application. The Governors of the states have moved in this direction and a board consisting of two members from each state has been partially formed. The proceeding is not sanctioned by the Legislatures, is entirely a device of the executives and when it meets will find itself without power. From what source is it assumed that it can be given authority?

The power to direct railroad conduct in the interest of the people of a state rests in the Legislature and the railroad or utilities commission gets its authority by legislative concession. Obviously it is limited to the state. The railroad company can be called upon to recognize no authority beyond the state bounds, and in a recent

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instance in the state of Connecticut the company was found questioning even that exercise of power on the ground that it was an interstate concern and outside state control even in its operations within state boundaries. In any application of authority by a commission made up from a group of states, there would be room for a question as to the source whence it came. It could not come from the separate states, which have conceded to the national government the control of interstate business, and not from the federal source because not exercised by a federal board.

Desirable in theory as the creation of a New England commission is, and necessary as would be the possession by it of mandatory powers, the unavoidable fact is that New England is not a political unit and cannot be made one. It seems that the project of the Governors, to which Professor Wyman lends his support, would be totally ineffective. Advisory it might be, and no more than that.

AFTER a lapse of a decade, during which time it has been frequently predicted that the America's cup would never again be contested for under the old rules, the owner of the last three challengers, Sir Thomas Lipton, announces his desire to try again, this time with a yacht to bear the name of Shamrock IV. The rules under which previous contests have been carried on have been accepted, although those known as the universal rules would have been more agreeable to Sir Thomas or to almost any other European yachtsman. Assuming that the New York Yacht Club shall accept the challenge, the race will be the thirteenth since, off Cowes in 1851, the cup—"a silver tankard of the value of 100 guineas"—was won by the little keel schooner, now lying securely canvased and in honorable retirement at a Boston wharf.

The first Shamrock contested for the cup with the Columbia in 1899 and lost all races. This was repeated in the contest between Shamrock II. and Columbia in 1901. Shamrock III. had no better success in 1903, the new American yacht Reliance winning three straight races. It was then held by Sir Thomas and other British yachtsmen that to beat an American defender in American waters under American rules was next to impossible. Since that time numerous attempts have been made to induce the New York Yacht Club to modify the rules, but without success. The challenger, it has been insisted, must comply with the defender's conditions.

A phase of the promised contest in which all classes of people must be interested is one that has appealed to Americans in general in connection with previous affairs of this kind. It was observable for the first time after the race at Cowes. "The victory for the America," says history, "gave a new impetus to yacht building and racing, and the defeat of their crack yachts set the British yachtsmen to work to imitate her own prominent features—the hollow bow and flat sails. Old yachts were altered and new ones built on both sides of the Atlantic to conform to the new theories." It has been remarked since then, that at every revival of yachting marine construction has increased. As there never was a time when marine construction in the United States stood more plainly in need of encouragement than it does now, the Lipton challenge will be welcomed for more serious reasons than those usually attaching themselves to such events.

THE older eastern universities have much to learn and to do ere they will be thoroughly democratized and made serviceable to national needs. But the process of expansion of vision and operation has begun, and is conspicuously shown in the effort to attract a larger proportion of students from democratic high schools. Harvard's two-years experiment with her new and freer system of admission has shown so conclusively the effect of the new scheme in attracting freshmen from regions beyond the Hudson and in giving the university a really national constituency, that Yale, in turn, has been forced to make concessions. In short, the old "combine" between the universities and the famous private preparatory schools is disintegrating. Organizations of secondary school administrators that cannot be manipulated are declining to make their school standards those of the university as formerly conceived. They are insisting that graduates of high schools with less than a classical equipment be given a fair chance of admission, and they are claiming that the universities must find some mode of testing a youth's competency to enter college other than the written examination. If the colleges are not quite prepared now to accept the western system of certificates, then they must make some concession indicating reliance on the judgment of the teachers who have carried the lad through high school. Such concessions both Harvard and Yale have now made, and where they lead, other eastern universities and colleges, we think, will in due time follow.

One wonders sometimes if the ordinary American citizen quite realizes the import of the steady growth of the high school in the United States, and the effect that it is having on grades above and below it in the scale of education. In its simplest form, with a curriculum adapted mainly for training youth for college, it has had a remarkable growth. Under the various forms of specialized instruction, such as are now given, let us say, in a city like Boston or Los Angeles, the high school bids fair to become in truth what it long since was called, "a people's university," especially if the courses are extended so as to cover the study now customary in freshman and sophomore years in college. Evidence recently gathered shows that wherever differentiation of courses in the high school is arranged, the percentage of pupils entering from the grades is higher and also the number of graduates from the high school larger, with no decline in the number seeking college training. It is to take advantage of this rapidly mounting army of youth eager for the higher education, and to enroll it, if possible, that the colleges are either lowering old barriers of admission or abolishing them altogether.

ONE of the results of time wastage in Congress was the failure of that body in the last session to extend the operation of the Burton law limiting the diversion of water from the Niagara river. Taking advantage of this lapse, the power companies are now developing 74,000 more horsepower than they were allowed by the Burton act. The lapse is a disgraceful one. It should be speedily corrected by the extra session.

Sir Thomas Lipton Challenges Again

Letting Down the Bars